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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Begins to Replace Slums
China Complains About Silver
Dublin Has Newspapers Again
Antarctic Is at Summer Work
Italy and Abyssinia Embrace
America Gets 3500 Years Sleep

SECRETARY of the Interior Ickes throws a switch to demolish a slums building in Atlanta, Ga., and declares the act marks a milestone in the social history of America. For the first time the Federal Government responds to a city's appeal and goes in to aid the people in replacing slums with low-price homes. Thus he initiates the $150,000,000 housing program of the PWA. Work will start immediately on projects in various other cities to provide decent homes that will come within the renting abilities of people in the lowest income classes. Slums are found to spawn crime, nurture gangsters, breed disease—They are to be branded as any city's disgrace.

¶ Springfield, Ill., learns, while Secretary Ickes is wrecking slums at Atlanta, that half of all juvenile crimes are due to broken homes. When divorce or dissension shatters the home order, the children begin morally to go to pieces. The convention of social workers is told that maintenance of family unity, cooperation and comradeship between father and son, and country vacations for city boys will help vastly—After all, poisoning slums exist primarily in the human thought.

¶ China complains it is being injured by the United States' silver program of open market purchases. Chinese Minister Alfred Sze notifies Secretary of State Hull, who with Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury will meet with the President. Washington's silver activities have improved China's purchasing power abroad by enhancing its currency, but fluctuating exchange causes China hardships at home. Balance between interests of nations is the evasive thing these days—Yet in the end what helps one will have to help all.

¶ U. S. Department of Commerce ends its inquiry into the fire on the Morro Castle, which cost 132 lives on Sept. 8. Testimony taken through three weeks will be studied to see whether the crew behaved efficiently or whether the Ward liner's officers should be prosecuted for neglect or incapacity. Even more important is whether the American steamship regulations do not require basic changes, as apparently is the case. This inquiry has convinced the layman of an outstanding fact—Men know ways by which ocean travel can be made safer than now.

¶ The Irish Free State sees the Dublin press prepare to resume after being tied up nine weeks by a strike of practically all employees. Three morning, two evening and three weekly newspapers agree to give wage increases to the transport union and to arbitrate claims of stenographers, ad clerks and messengers and the question of juvenile employment. Dublin has learned that citizens can both eat and sleep without newspapers—But that without them they can't for very long go on being sound citizens.

¶ Little America undertakes the longest tractor trip in antarctic travel. Harold I. June, testing out his new system of navigation across white wastes, leads out his men at 35 below zero to go establish an airplane landing field at the base of the Edsel Ford range. Owing to the metal mass of the tractor, the all-important compass will not function accurately until made to bob along on a sledge towed far behind—Byrd and his outfit are proving primarily that men can do anything when they have to do it.

¶ FERA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins serves notice on 14 states they must play a more vigorous part in feeding their own needy. The Federal Government is willing to get down and get under—But first it wants to see each state's back under the center of its load.

¶ Italy and Abyssinia make holiday in Rome while they declare unbroken and almost unbreakable friendship for each other. This is far more than a formal pleasantry, since Italy has been reinforcing its troops in Eritrea and Somaliland adjoining Abyssinia and Abyssinia has been developing a formidable army under a Belgian military mission. "Italy and Ethiopia, friends now and always!" declare officials of both—And that's good news for any nation with an ear to hear.

¶ The United States and Canada see 30,000,000 residents give back to the clock the hour they snatched away from it on April 29. Another summer of daylight saving has given the usual joyous benefits to communities which like the idea, and hasn't changed the rigid opposition of those which will have none of it. But 30,000,000 persons recapturing a full hour is no idle matter. If all sleep an extra hour on the first night of change they should feel considerably refreshed—Those hours combined mean a snooze of 3500 years.

States Warned To Lift More Of Relief Load

Federal Director 'Fed Up' By Buck Passing to the Government

Wide Survey Made

Baker Finds a Good Omen for Local Agencies in Edict of Hopkins

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief administrator, has served notice that he is "thoroughly fed up on states and cities passing the buck" to the Federal Government "when people in their own communities aren't getting relief."

The relief administrator's declaration followed his notification of 14 states that they must assume a larger share of the relief burden. These states, where the relief load has been borne entirely or in large part by the Federal Government, are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

The 14 states were listed by Mr. Hopkins on the basis of a report from Mr. Lent D. Upson, authority on local and state taxation, who has just made a survey of the ability of each state to contribute to the relief burden.

Dislikes Quibbling

At a meeting of Community Chest organizations yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hopkins declared, "Sometimes I think we ought to move into some states and say, 'These people live in your town and your state and if you don't give two whoops whether they are hungry or not, why should we sit up nights here in Washington worrying about them.'"

Mr. Hopkins told the relief workers that there is nothing he dislikes more than quibbling with local governments about the appropriation of relief money. He described the sense of public service as "mighty low" in communities which will not aid in taking care of their unemployed. Such communities fortunately comprise only a small minority of the communities in the United States, he said.

Coöperation Promised

In his admonition to various states, Mr. Hopkins pointed out that it was the intent of Congress that the Federal Government coöperate with, but not displace, the states in relieving unemployment.

Under original relief legislation Congress stipulated that states must furnish one-third of their relief expenditures, but in many states the Federal Government has been bearing 75 per cent or more of the load.

Federal authorities are no longer setting an actual percentage for any state to furnish but insist that they pay a "reasonable share," based on their ability to pay.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, chairman of the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs, hailed Mr. Hopkins's declaration as a "happy omen that relief will come back to local agencies, as it was before the crisis brought the need for federal aid."

Parking Law's Bumps Smoothed

Pre-Primary Idea Losing Caste

Annual Foliage Display Opened

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Parking

Friendly Enforcement

Boston's new parking enforcement plan goes into effect Monday. Today citizens were talking of little else. They foresaw every car parked in town tagged before nightfall. What would it mean? Where could they park.

Primarily it showed that people are careless in reading news. The new law says nothing about a new parking drive. The Boston police have been tagging parkers continually for years. The new law is directed at what happens after the car has been tagged.

One hour parking has long been the maximum except for one or two all-day parking areas. This applies to every street, even in the suburbs. Enforcing one hour parking on 674.6 miles of streets, Boston's total, is an impossibility. So many citizens have been unconsciously enjoying all-day parking.

The new law gives no more police to Boston although a few more officers may be detached for tagging duty. And Mayor Mansfield today made plain that he was not out for punishing or inconveniencing drivers.

In downtown Boston 26 streets where no parking has been permitted will be made into one-hour parking streets. In addition 13 streets which have been restricted to parking on one side only will be open for parking on both sides.

Thoughtful Mayor Mansfield, completely appreciating the shoppers' problems, is planning to acquire several municipal parking places for the free use of motorists, thus relieving congestion on business streets.

Stopping the "fixing" of tags is the aim of the new law. Instead of attaching a tag the officer will make out a summons in triplicate, one copy to be handed or sent through the mail to the car owner, one to the clerk of the court and the third to the police station.

Since no tag would be put on a car the owner would not know he had been tagged until his summons had arrived in the mail. By that time the same mail would have it at court. If an owner did happen to have a police friend who might stop proceedings, the copy arriving at the court would prevent such fixing. Such is the theory of the new law.

Greatest protest has been at the surprise part of the system. Motorists feel they should know at once when they have violated a law, right at the place where the violation is charged to have taken place.

Today elimination of this irritant was under consideration with a proposal for "courtesy cards" to be

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Chaco Settlement Left in Hands Of American Nations

United States Can't Take Active Part Yet But Will Coöperate

GENEVA, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Chaco War Conciliation Commission communicated with the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay today, urging them immediately to appoint representatives to Geneva.

Telegrams drafted to the belligerent nations urged that representatives with plenary powers aid in the conciliation work.

The committee placed organization work for conciliation in the hands of an executive committee presided over by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera of Mexico. This executive body includes Argentina, Peru, Chile and Venezuela.

Monroe Doctrine

The much-debated Monroe Doctrine appeared on Geneva's international stage yesterday when the Conciliation Committee decided that attempts to settle the war between Bolivia and Paraguay must be intrusted to nations of the Americas.

The United States, it was officially disclosed, feels it will be unable to participate in efforts to settle the

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VonPapen-Gömbös Conference Stirs Hint of New Bloc

Hitler's Envoy to Austria and von Starhemberg on 'Hunting' Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Sept. 29—Is Hungary being drawn into a pro-German bloc in opposition to the Franco-Russian-Little Entente group of powers (minus Yugoslavia)?

This is the question which Hungarians are asking as a result of arrival here of Herr Franz von Papen, Chancellor Hitler's envoy to Austria. Herr von Papen is ostensibly on a "hunting" visit, but he has already had a long conversation with Mr. Julius Gömbös, the Hungarian Premier. Moreover, Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, Austrian Vice Chancellor, is also hunting in Hungary in the district which Herr von Papen may visit.

Great importance is accorded here to Minister von Papen's interview with Premier Gömbös, in view of the latter's forthcoming trip to Warsaw in a fortnight's time. It is noted there has been a good deal of Polish support for Hungary's territorial claims against Czechoslovakia. In Warsaw Premier Gömbös is expected to seek closer relations with Poland and Germany as a natural counterpoise to the withdrawal—at least for the present—of Italy's support of Hungarian revisionist operations. This cooling off of Italian sympathy is ascribed here to the need for better Franco-Italian relations, France being the leader of non-revisionist countries.

A fourth member of this tentative German Revisionist Bloc, it is hinted, would be Yugoslavia. However great Belgrade's differences with Rome, well-informed circles here doubt if Yugoslavia would be prepared to support the German-Polish movement toward revising Hungary's frontiers, since such a revision would tell most strongly against itself. Moreover there has been talk of a secret agreement between Hungary and Poland. Such an understanding it is believed here, could only have one result. It would consolidate the Little Entente, of which Yugoslavia is a member, and thus tend still more to keep it out of German-Polish-Hungarian arms.

Dublin Newspaper Strike Ends After Two Months' Tie-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Sept. 29—What is believed to be the longest strike in the history of journalism ended here late last night and Dublin, which has been deprived of daily papers for fully two months, is to have them again beginning Tuesday or Wednesday.

The original cause of the strike was settled a week ago. It included the question whether the Dublin Typographical Society had or hadn't the right to dictate to newspapers what they should print regarding their strike. The only remaining obstacle to the resumption of publication was the wage dispute between newspaper managers and the Irish Transport and General Workers Union as well as the latter's objection to employment of non-union labor during the strike by the Irish Press Management.

Yesterday at a conference of interested parties it was decided to submit a basis of agreement to the strikers. The ensuing ballot resulted in an overwhelming vote for ending the strike.

New York G. O. P., With Moses Heading Ticket, Back in Care Of Veterans of Old Guard

By Wyona Dashwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 29—With direction of the Republican Party in the Empire State again in the hands of the Old Guard, led by Representative James A. Wadsworth Jr., Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Mr. Charles D. Hilles, State Senator George R. Fearon, Speaker Joseph R. McGinnies and their associates, delegates to the party's 1934 state convention are today trekking homeward to do what they will for a ticket headed by Mr. Robert Moses, park commissioner in the New York City Fusion mayoralty. This ticket was adopted last night, with Mr. Moses' nomination coming on the third ballot.

After "putting over" the nomination for Mr. Moses and the ticket it had drafted, the Old Guard headed its steamroller for the balcony of the convention hall, where the new state committee met immediately after the convention, and elected Mr. Melvin C. Eaton, wealthy manufacturer, of Chenango County, as committee chairman over Mr. W. Kingsland Macy by a vote of 266 to 22 with 12 absent.

Mrs. Virginia S. Bacon, wife of Representative Robert Low Bacon of Long Island, was elected vice-chairman, succeeding Miss Lillian Garing, and Mr. Henry Root Stern of Nassau County, treasurer, succeeding Mr. William Ziegler.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, who for many years has been secretary of the committee, was reëlected to his old post. Mr. Eaton immediately took charge of the proceedings.

Mr. Macy refused to withdraw as a candidate for reëlection and his defeat removes him from all positions in the party save that of Republican chairman of Suffolk County. He shirked none of the humiliating procedure that had been prepared for him up to his defeat. Asked by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here before the committee met whether he withdrew, he declared:

"You surprise me. They would only say that I tried to run out on them."

Mr. Macy made it clear he would not carry his fight against the ticket into the campaign.

"What can I do save go on?" he asked. "My own county will probably hand them the biggest majority of all."

The only words that Mr. Macy spoke at the convention were when he twice cast the vote of his Suffolk delegation for Judge Samuel Seabury and again on the third ballot for Mayor Rolland B. Marvin, of Syracuse, after Judge Seabury had released his delegates.

The nomination of Mr. Moses came when the Queens and Bronx delegates swung over to him. The complete ticket as adopted follows: Governor, Robert Moses, New York City; Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Frederick J. Douglas, Oneida; State Comptroller, Wilson R. Campbell, Steuben County; Attorney-General, William Powers, Kings County; United States Senator, E. Harold Cluett, Rensselaer; Representatives-at-Large, William B. Degroat, Queens, and Miss Natalie Couch, Rockland; Judge Court of Appeals, Frederick E. Crane, Kings County; Associate Judges Court of Appeals, John T. Loughran, Ulster, and Charles B. Sears, Erie.

The senatorial nomination went to Mr. Cluett, who is a retired manufacturer of Troy, after it had been declined by several others, among them State Senator Joe R. Hanley and William M. Chadbourne, New York City lawyer.

The outstanding thing in any post mortem on this convention is that it is now up to the Old Guard to demonstrate that it can lead the party to victory with its program, in the opinion of the most competent political observers here today, and this proof will have to be had in November in order to reorganize the party for 1936.

China Pleads That U. S. Stop Buying Silver

Nanking Complains That Loss of Stocks Hurts Its Export Trade

Conference Is Called

President Takes Up Situation With Secretaries of State and Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The little silver dove that was released last winter by an irresistible senatorial bloc and accepted by the White House, in the interests partly "of increasing the purchasing power of untold millions in the Orient," has come home to rest disturbingly on Administration roosts.

Arguments for increase in the value of silver have for years been prefixed by claims that the campaign was in the interests of Oriental and South American countries. But now the Chinese Minister to the United States, Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, tells the State Department in polite but firm terms that the American policy of appreciating the value of silver has worked serious hardships on his country.

President Roosevelt, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, have taken the protests in serious consideration. The formal communication from the Nanking Government has not yet been published, but it is understood to be in frank terms, and to request such alterations of the American silver policy as will prevent the continued rise in value of Chinese currency.

China "Suffers" Boom

What has happened to China is simply explained in authoritative circles. As long as silver was "cheap," China or any other nation whose currency is based on the white metal could enjoy a relatively prosperous export trade, but would be unable to do much buying abroad. As a consequence, the country enjoyed a flourishing internal boom. Industries were expanded, new ones were founded on Chinese soil, in the treaty ports and elsewhere.

China was in many ways an exception to the general trade depression. But when silver started going up, under pressure originating with American producers of silver who had seen their product sink to poverty levels below the cost of production, the results in China were not so rosy.

Hence the protest to Washington. It is unlikely that the breach will seriously disturb the close relations which varying Chinese Governments have cultivated with the United States. All the same the world silver situation does seem to have alarming repercussions, of which this is only the first.

China, It Is Reported, Already Has Lost 25 P. C. Of Its Huge Silver Stock

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The protest from China against the silver purchases undertaken by the United States Government comes from the country from which most of the silver has been bought.

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Wagner Urges States to Lead In Social Experiment and Cease Being Pulled Along by New Deal

The several states were today called upon by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York to cease being pulled along by the New Deal, and to take the lead in the fields of social experiment.

Only if states do their share can the Federal Government avert being forced to a hazardous venture in near dictatorship, the Senator said, in a message to the International Association of Government Labor Officials, at their final meeting in Boston today.

If the states will not help, the Senator declared, then the Federal Government must, of necessity, take over the whole task, but, he added, no federal government could compass the whole economic rule of this nation.

"Concerted action by both is thus necessary if chaos is to be avoided," he pointed out.

"Here is no dry and dusty legal conundrum. This is a burning issue of government the layman can understand—as an issue bound up with his welfare."

States can become the cutting edge of experiment, instead of the inclusive National Government, he continued. He heartily aligned himself with Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court in holding that courageous states can serve as laboratories.

"Here can be tried novel social and economic experiments without risk to the rest of the country," he said.

Senator Wagner spoke as a recognized leader of the forces of social welfare in the country today. Bills bearing his name in the fields of collective bargaining, labor arbitration machinery, minimum wages and hours, unemployment insurance and others were cited to prove that Washington and the states must work together.

"Harmonic equivalence," he termed this relation. And the concluding words of his message prophesied general disaster if it is not worked out and maintained.

A complete plan for a "super general staff," as a civil service backbone of the American Government, was laid before the meeting yesterday by Dr. Leonard D. White, member of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Dr. White said the Government ought not to be forced to call in "dollar-a-year" men or accept loans from universities but he envisaged a plan of recruitment from lower governmental ranks, careful training and promotion on merit.

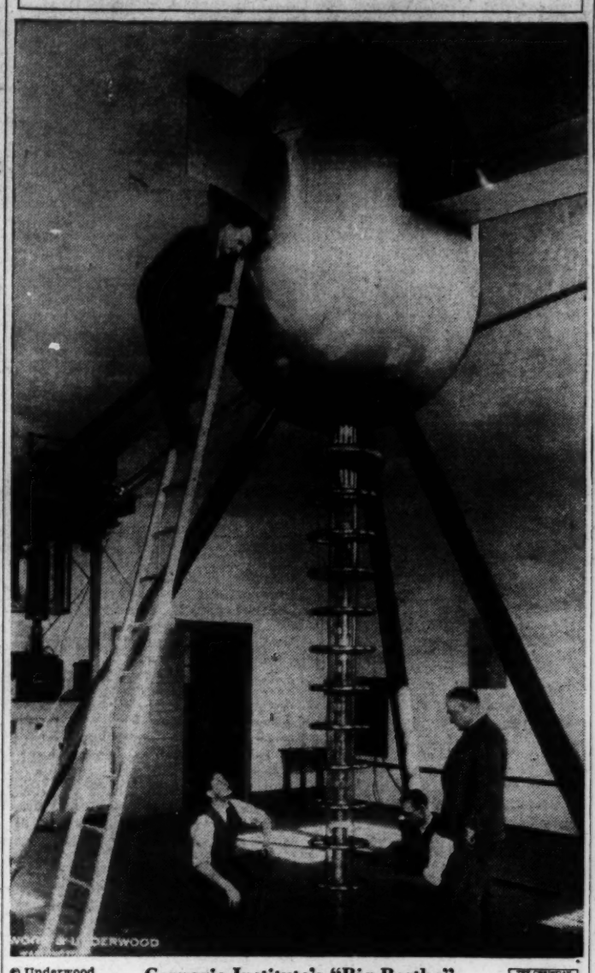
Mr. Joseph M. Tone, commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Labor, was elected president.

Dealer Takes In Horse To Make Sale of Auto

RICHMOND, Ky. (AP)—The official used car guide of the National Automobile Code Authority has no rule on this one:

A dealer took in a four-year-old mare as the first payment on a new car. He agreed to take the loss if the saddle mare sold for less than the down payment and also agreed to split the profit if it brings a higher figure.

Ready For an Attack on the Atom



© Underwood — Carnegie Institute's "Big Bertha"

Dr. M. A. Tuve, Dr. L. R. Hafstead and Dr. O. Oahl Preparing an "Atom Gun."

Old Atom Caught Holding Out On Its Energy Output

Experiments Promise Sensational Developments in Electrical Field

Harnessing energy extracted from the atom by electrostatic generators, primed with the static electricity ever present in the earth, would in one giant stroke render obsolete the Tennessee Valley Authority projects and Boulder Dam. It would be more economic to abandon the machinery which operates by water power and substitute electro-static generators, high voltage tubes and other devices physicists are developing in their laboratories today.

There is a single "if" in the proposition, but the solution seems close. The natural scientists know there is tremendous energy locked up in the atom. They know there are approximately 11,300,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy in a pound of matter and today they can release this energy, though not in the form of a steady current. Extraction comes in spurts. Compare this with the single kilowatt hour now utilized from one pound of gasoline.

Just as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology lines up 10,000,000 volts of electricity in battle ar-

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Hitler Amnesty Released 414,407 From Reich Jails

Few Political Prisoners Gain Freedom Under Aug. 7 Decree

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 29—Either there are few political prisoners in Germany today or Chancellor Hitler's recent amnesty has been but little applied to political offenders. This conclusion is reached from examination of official figures published today of the amnesty granted Aug. 7 when Herr Hitler assumed absolute power in the Reich.

Of 414,407 persons amnestied in Prussia only 6305 were persons charged with political offenses, only half of which had been committed against the present régime.

In explaining the contrast with the Prussian amnesty of Dec. 20, 1932, when 51,933 persons were pardoned for political offenses, the official statement declares this was far-reaching owing to the parliamentary compromise necessary under the old system. In cases where high treason or revelation of military secrets are involved, such leniency is not allowed.

In view of the wide connotation of the terms treason and high treason under the existing régime, the decree thus extends to almost all kinds of propaganda against the National Socialist Party and the State in present-day Germany.

Of those pardoned 238,832 had already been sentenced to imprisonment or fine while proceedings were pending against the remainder.

As to the state of such political prisoners as Karl Vonossietsky, well-known Communist and Pacifist, and others who have been imprisoned for months, little is known, but it is sure if they were included in such amnesty their names would be published.

One Flag for Church

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 29—The German Evangelical Church which hitherto had its own flag, will henceforth fly only the national flag.

Since December, 1926, the church had flown its own flag (a violet cross on a white field) to avoid participation in the political struggle as to whether the black-white-red flag of pre-war days or the white-red-gold flag of the republic should be flown.

The present settlement meets with general approval.

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Things Present

A woman of experience shares some ideas on helping children to guard and express selflessness, in the Parent Column on the Progress in Education Page.

The student of French will enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page and another income idea in the Vocations feature.

Liberals Hold Key Posts In Revised NRA

President to Decide on All Major Policies of New Boards

Coördination Sought

Complete Accord of Chiefs Indicates Quick Action on Recovery Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—With new hands at its helm, NRA, which has drifted directionless for many months, is today going ahead on an even keel. It is in control predominantly of liberals having the confidence of President Roosevelt, who will himself make all important decisions.

That is the upshot of the week's turnovers. Not a moment was lost, after the decision to accept Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's resignation was reached, in installing the new group which will guide the recovery machine; and they are already in operation without waiting for the technical expiration date of General Johnson's term, Oct. 15.

Two Major Tasks

Two tasks face both policy board and administrative board as they confront the future of recovery. The first is to coördinate—perhaps for the first time—all the varied recovery efforts of the Administration.

Hitherto, manifest contradictions in the recovery program have defied all coördination. The NRA, for example, was trying to raise prices at the very time that other divisions were seeking to increase buying power. This basic contradiction, of course, still exists, but it can be minimized by the new guiding authorities.

This is true because, again for the first time, the chiefs of the Government's recovery divisions are in complete agreement. The key officials are all liberals, and more or less agreed on a common course, whereas previously a succession of dubious or divergent men held various posts.

A few of these, who have now departed, consist of such leaders as General Johnson himself; Mr. Dean Acheson, who was Acting Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Lewis Douglas, the Director of the Budget, and Mr. George N. Peek in his capacities in the AAA.

Way to Accord Smoothed

Now, however, the controlling officials, as revealed on the Industrial Emergency Committee, are such kindred types as Secretaries Harold L. Ickes and Frances Perkins, Mr. Donald R. Richberg, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins and Mr. Chester C. Davis. Between them, if it is possible at all, the utmost amount of coördination, at least, is expected to prevail. That, in the opinion of observers here is something, since all the high-powered "coördination" officials and boards which have been appointed have failed to make the Administration's powerful horses drive in tandem.

The condition facing the committee is to determine, by practice in the next three months, exactly what kind of a permanent NRA setup to recommend to the next Congress.

The present NIRA expires next summer. Whether an instrument to give business greater powers of self-government is to take its place or whether more rigid enforcement and control are needed will be determined by experience in the weeks immediately ahead, and decided by Congress and the President.

Byrd Tractor Party Made 35 Miles On First Day's Trek

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Sept. 29 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—Chief Pilot Harold I. June reported by radio at 8 p. m. yesterday that he and his tractor party, attempting a 240-mile trek east to the Edsel Ford Mountains, had progressed 35 miles in their first day's run.

The party is laying bases in preparation for the establishment of a landing field and airplane fuel base at the foot of Grace McKinley Mountain.

Pilot June reported that he had put down a cache of man and dog food 30 miles east of Little America and marked it with flags and a tall snow beacon.

The 35-mile run was considered excellent, since the tractor and its two sledges were carrying 6500 pounds of supplies. The tractor was forced to travel constantly in second gear in a temperatureof 40 degrees below zero and through wind-blown drift.

Italy and Abyssinia Pledge Friendship

ROME, Sept. 29 (AP)—A mutual expression of an attitude of friendship and nonaggression was issued by Italy and Abyssinia in an official statement issued here today.

The statement was an answer to thousands of rumors which have circulated in Italy in the last two months over a possible Italian expedition into Abyssinia and a possible Abyssinian attack on the adjoining Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland.

The rumors arose after Italy, in the last three months, began to reinforce the colonies considerably, while Abyssinia formed a formidable army under the direction of a Belgian military mission.

President Praises Americans For Being Less Easily Duped And Tackling Own Problems

Lively Interest in Current Affairs He Sees as the Greatest Achievement of the Past Two Years —Poll Parrots on Way Out

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—A cheery, optimistic radio speech by President Roosevelt brought to an end the fourth annual conference on current problems, arranged by the Herald Tribune. President Roosevelt said that "the greatest achievement of the last two years in the United States has been the fact that the American people have taken, and are taking, a greater interest in and have acquired a better understanding of current problems effecting their welfare than at any time at least during the present generation."

Expressing gratitude that "The number of poll-parrots in our midst is steadily declining," President Roosevelt stated that "more and more men and women are looking up their own facts and forming their own opinions" and that, "equally important, we are learning to discriminate between news and rumor."

He indulged in a few colorful remarks, telling his hearers that people are learning to put their tongues in their cheeks when they hear facts distorted, and later that "our people have both feet on the ground."

Devoted to Security

The closing session of the conference was devoted to security, the speakers naming threats to security and paths which they believe lead to the attainment of security.

Dr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College, for the last three years chairman of the Massachusetts special commission on stabilization of employment is of the opinion that "unemployment is the most serious challenge faced today by society" and advocated the Wisconsin-Massachusetts proposal because it is in effect for industrial reserves and "avoids placing on industry unlimited liability involved in insurance, which I do not believe industry at the present time can satisfactorily carry."

The Marquis of Lothian, secretary of the British mission to the peace conference, also struck an optimistic note in his assurances that humanity learns from experience and that the lessons in the past 15 years have been valuable.

Must Consider Source

"If we stop to think about it," he said, "almost all our special difficulties of today have an international origin," to which he appended a list including tariffs, embargoes, exchange restrictions and repudiations and other government interferences, competition in armaments, and the disposition toward war.

Pleading for "at least one island of commercial sanity in a tariff-made sea," Mr. Vincent Massey, former Minister from Canada to the United States, gave figures of the shrinkage of trade across the Canadian border and declared that reciprocal trade arrangements could only be of mutual benefit both to Canada and the United States.

Col. Henry Breckenridge paid a tribute to youth, "managing somehow to get their daily bread and find time to work in politics," and he urged that the older generation use "every resource of our wit and ingenuity, every fiber of self-restraint and will power that we possess to hold within bearable limits the burdens we are creating for our children."

Ely Lauds Early Principles

Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, speaking over the radio to the conference, recommended "study of the necessity of adhering to general and fundamental principles of government, from which under no circumstances we should depart if an orderly society is to be maintained, and that you refrain from all enthusiasm for a specific remedy to a particular evil which violates any of these fundamental and general principles."

Sir Wilmott H. Lewis, Washington correspondent for the London Times, named as the greatest danger that Great Britain or the United States had to face today, the doctrine or concept of "the undivided, uncontrolled state," and Dr. James T Shotwell of Columbia University declared that international courts of justice must be studied by the people of the world, and organized and developed as a general staff for peace or war would continue.

Among the club women who spoke yesterday were Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, New York director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the presidents of near-by state federations, Mrs. Charles G. Moore, Mrs. Thomas G. Grimley, Mrs. Richard J. Hamilton, Mrs. Henry G. Ellis.

Old Atom Caught Holding Out On Its Energy Output

(Continued from Page 1)

ray against the fortress of a tiny atom, Drs. M. A. Tuve, L. R. Hafstead, and O. Dahl at Carnegie Institute announce they have a new "Big Bertha" to help out the attack. Their new "atom gun" is capable of about 1,300,000 volts and is a generator similar to the giant Van de Graaf structure at Technology.

If atomic energy is really made available for the use of mankind its production will be so cheap and it will be so abundant, one need never give more thought to it than to buying his morning paper. It will be cheaper to leave the lights lit downstairs than to waste shoeleather trudging down to turn them out. In other words, power no longer will be sold at a premium—the machine age will be transformed over night into the age of atomic energy.

Consists of Two Parts

Carnegie Institute's "Big Bertha" was described at a recent meeting of the American Physical Society as consisting of two parts, a generator of electricity having a peak voltage of 1,300,000 volts, and a cascade of pyrex glass tubes similar to those used for X-rays. The powerful voltage passing through the tubes releases energy particles, ions, which the natural scientists hope will be so accurately focused in direction that they will concentrate in a steady stream on a spot of about a quarter of an inch in diameter on a target 15 feet away.

Protons can now be produced much more efficiently and in 90 per cent greater quantity than formerly. These are the infinitesimally small particles of atoms which when used as "bullets" propelled by terrifically high voltage, are capable of transmutations. In other words they can change the atoms of one element into atoms of another and at the same time release energy.

An extraction of protons from hydrogen atoms consititutes the first action in this drama of energy. The next act requires a tremendous stage, no less than the entire physical inclosure of a Brobdingnagian generator. Herein are collected the fiery darts of Thor until, with bolts screeching and motors whirring, there comes a sudden flare of artificial lightning, the odor of ozone fills the air and a crackling tenseness of the atmosphere sets everyone's hair to standing up on end. A few spluttering tongues of escaping electricity lick out haphazardly.

Like Machine-Gunner

The physicist, working inside the generator, introduces protons into the barrel or tube of "Big Bertha" like a machine-gunner pumping cartridges into the barrel of his weapon. And like bullets these protons climb aboard the crests of the electrical darts and streak through the research tube straight toward the target which up to date has usually been a thin lithium plate. The speed with which they travel depends largely upon the voltage or push which the generator imparts to its Thorian electrical darts.

Striking the lithium plate, lithium atoms are disrupted and breaking down form two helium nuclei and at the same time release 200,000,000,000 calories of energy. The changing of one element into another is remarkable. Ever since the days when alchemists tried to change silver into gold, physicists have tried to accomplish such transmutations, but the important part of the experiment for mankind is the release of atomic energy. The trouble in the past has been that while great quantities of energy are unleashed, the time gaps between surges are too great for it to be of any practical use. But with generators large enough to give the protons their necessary "big push" and protons in quantities large enough to keep up a continual bombardment on the lithium plate or some other target, the natural scientists may be able to transmute atoms fast enough to cause a steady flow of energy. If they can do this, then the next problem tackled will be the climax in this energy drama, namely, the discovery of some way to harness that which now goes to waste.

Limit in Storage

Physicists have reached the limit in the storage of energy by what may be called classical methods. The popular form of electricity seems like the manna which fed the children of Israel in the wilderness. There is sufficient for immediate use but it is difficult to store. It takes a giant generator all day to charge batteries capable of giving light to a small village for a few hours at night, but by harnessing the atom, if the task is really accomplished, power will be instantly available in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of a whole section of the country.

Lord Rutherford, English research physicist, and Robert Millikan, prominent American physicist, recently have been throwing cold water on the possibilities of obtaining energy from atomic transmutations. The fact remains, however, that there are other natural scientists devoting all their time and energies to solving the problem either one way or another, and they feel they are mighty close to a solution.

Prof. Nobert Wiener of Technology in discussing the sociological consequences of cheap power recently said, "As far as engineering and industry are concerned the disturbances introduced by cheap power would be analogous to that overproduction which has had so much to do with the present era of depression but they would be on an incomparably greater scale. Cheap energy would destroy the possibility of equilibrium among small manufacturers and would precipitate the need of a central control. With this control, cheap energy might easily lead to a period of prosperity such as has never yet been seen."

Sinclair Gets 446,168 Votes

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 29 (AP)—An official canvass of the Aug 28 primary election showed yesterday that Mr. Upton Sinclair, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, was given 446,168 votes, and Gov. Frank F. Merriam, Republican nominee, 348,327.

Parking Law's Bumps Smoothed

Pre-Primary Idea Losing Caste

Annual Foliage Display Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

placed on the car by the police when the summons was being written.

Additional parking streets, proposed free parking areas and the courtesy card idea, all showed a friendly attitude on the part of the city government toward the motorist, a desire to make the law eliminate abuses rather than unfairly punish the motorist.

* * *

Primary value of the law is that no longer will traffic violators automatically become criminals as is the case at present. All violation summons now read: "You are charged with the crime of parking," etc. Conviction actually has put the motorist on record as a convicted criminal.

The new law will demand no appearance in court, only before the clerk. Fines will be automatic, $3 for first offense, $5 for the second and $10 for the third. The fourth takes the offender actually into court, with possibilities of losing his license. Thus will municipal courts, now clogged with traffic cases, be freed to carry out ordinary criminal procedure, expedite justice.

Politics

A Dubious Beginning

Opponents of the pre-primary convention system, operated in Massachusetts for the first time this year, contended it would prove unrepresentative of the wishes of the people, that it would become merely a mechanism for party dictatorship. Neutrals refused to predict, said "wait until the primaries are over and we can tell."

One such neutral was Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of Government at Harvard University. A month ago he was asked to comment, refused to pass judgment until after the Sept. 20 primaries were over. Today he said:

"The results of the Democratic primary election prove that the pre-primary convention system is doomed to failure."

* * *

If the pre-convention convention is to justify itself, it should work out in the main in this fashion:

Delegates to the Democratic (or Republican) pre-primary convention are elected by a big turnout of the Democratic (or Republican) voters; they attend the convention, name a panel of candidates, who on the primary ticket are listed as the "indorsed candidates of the Democratic (or Republican) Party;" these candidates are selected in the popular primary voting. It should work this way, since it is presumed that the convention to be justified will be confirmed in its selections by the registered voters of the party.

But what happened? The delegates were elected by a small turnout of voters, went to the convention in Worcester in June, nominated at the Democratic conference Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, at the popular primaries the conventions' indorsement was ignored, Mr. James M. Curley was nominated over the convention choice overwhelmingly.

* * *

So many of the neutrals of yesterday are the opponents of today; they profess to see all the old weaknesses of the convention system, those of "bossism" snapping of the organization whip .The fact that the people refused to follow the convention dictatorship proves to them it is not representative of the party.

Senator Joseph E. Finnegan, former Democratic floor leader in the Massachusetts Senate said: "The pre-primary convention is an expensive and absolutely useless system. It is merely an attempt to tamper with the direct primary when its sponsors dare not abolish it. Any time you place the voting power in the hands of a few you invite graft. You have graft now."

And now from the man who gave the fledgling convention its biggest buffet, Mr. Curley: "The pre-primary convention system was merely a return to the old 'bos' system. Under it the persons with the most money controlled both parties."

Motorists

Colorful Week-End

Eagerly have Boston motorists been watching the leaves around town, looking for a marked display of colors. With it they would begin a series of week-end treks, mostly to the mountains and the Berkshires, to seek the grand finale of nature for this year.

Today the signs were right and the trek had begun. Almost summer holiday volume of cars could be seen shooting out of town despite the overcast skies, riders hopeful for a bright Sunday. Reports from all over New England told of excellent coloring this year, with unusually brilliant reds.

The display should continue for at least two more weeks. Then the motorists who would continue to see gay foliage can head for Rhode Island and Connecticut, where reports said the display should be good a little later, carrying through the month of October.

* * *

Drivers' Aristocracy

Massachusetts motorists have a game called low license numbers. To have but three numbers puts the owner in the most exclusive class. The four-number owners come next. Five-number owners, of course, number more, but they, too, have a prominent place in the "license-plate aristocracy." After 100,000 the game calls for interesting combinations of numbers which license holders seek to keep year after year.

Today from the registrar's office came the annual warning that motorists owning numbers under 10,000, that is the three and four digit classes, must have their applications in before the end of October if they are to retain these low figures.

Needless to say, practically all these license holders would have their applications in early in October, and would seek to keep their place in the game of numbers.

Ponzi Case

Up Goes a White Flag

Charles Ponzi, smiling, optimistic, financial wizard, whose appeal of 50 per cent profit in 30 days of investment, lured millions from Bostonians, today looked eastward, knowing that he must leave the United States forever.

Irrepressible even after 14 years in jail, the Italian financier had studied law, had acted as his own lawyer in his many appeals to immigration authorities. Having paid penance, he wanted to stay in America, to start life over again. He philosophized long on the error of his ways, pointed to an ideal prison record, assured authorities that he would lead an honest life hereafter.

But to no avail. When the Vulcania sails Oct. 7 Charles Ponzi will be aboard. His faithful wife Rose he leaves behind after her years of loyal waiting. The reason: no money. He points to that with a bitter smile. "I had over $10,000,000 14 years ago. They said I kept it. If I had it or any part of it would my wife be torn from me like this? Today unbelievable as it seems, I cannot raise even the $300.

"I am leaving my wife here in the country of her birth . . . it is the decent thing to do . . . the only way I can protect her against the uncertainties of her immediate future with me."

Librarians Advised To Extend Work Beyond Institution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 29—The social implications of the work of librarians and teachers were emphasized at a conference on "Education and the Library in Rural Life," at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the New York Library Association, which closed here today.

"The day has gone by when teachers, librarians or any social workers can be trained along the line of institutional work alone," Dr. Edmund De S. Brunner, sociologist and head of adult education work at Teachers College of Columbia University, declared. No institution can be independent of its social environment, he told the assemblage.

Prof. Robert A. Polson of Cornell University led the discussion.

A conference of school librarians and children's librarians was another feature of the annual meeting. Miss Jeanette Eaton, author of biographies for young people, spoke on "Writing for the Youngest Adults."

Mrs. Pearl Buck, Pulitzer Prize winner, another speaker, told the librarians that they were "the most important group of educators in America."

"Librarians are more important than school teachers, who only catch their students on the fly," Mrs. Buck added. "But librarians, in their place, have the rare privilege of being able to direct people in the lines along which they are most interested."

Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, spoke in a special trustees' section on "Trustee Today and Tomorrow:" Dr. Frank Tolman of the Library Extension Division of the University of the State of New York, spoke on "Library Policies."

Parking Under Time Limitations Allowed on 26 More Boston Streets

Twenty-six streets, on which parking has been forbidden, were opened to parking today by Mayor Mansfield under the time limit restrictions which the signs indicate. They are:

ARCH SREET—Both sides, from Milk Street to Franklin Street; left side, Franklin Street to Summer Street.
ASHBURTON PLACE—South side, Somerset Street to Bowdoin Street.
BATTERYMARCH STREET, short arm—North side Batterymarch Street to Broad Street.
BOSWORTH STREET—Both sides, from Tremont Street to Chapman place.
BOYLSTON STREET—North side, Tremont Street to Washington Street.
BROMFIELD STREET—South side, Tremont Street to Washington Street.
CAMBRIDGE STREET—North Grove Street to Traffic Circle.
CARVER STREET—East side, Boylston Street to Broadway.
CONGRESS STREET—Both sides, from Milk Street to Franklin Street.
COURT STREET—Right side, from Washington Street to Cornhill; left side from Court Square to Tremont Street.
DEVONSHIRE STREET—Both sides, Adams Square to Franklin Street.
ESSEX STREET—Both sides, from Washington Street to Atlantic Avenue.
EXCHANGE PLACE—South side, from Congress Street to Kilby Street.
FEDERAL STREET—East side, from High Street to Milk Street.
HANCOCK STREET—West side, Myrtle Street to Mt. Vernon Street.
HARRISON Avenue—East side Bedford Street to Essex Street.
HOLLIS STREET—South side, Tremont Street to Washington Street.
LAGRANGE STREET—South side, Tremont Street to Washington Street.
PEMBERTON SQUARE—Easterly side of easterly arm from Scollay Square to Pemberton Square.
STATE STREET—South side of south driveway, Washington Street to Devonshire Street; both sides, from McKinley Square to Atlantic Avenue.
STUART STREET—Both sides, Tremont Street to Washington Street; north side Tremont Street to Elliot Street.
WATER STREET—North side, Devonshire Street to Congress Street; south side, Congress Street to Kilby Street.
BEACH STREET—Both sides, Atlantic Avenue to Washington Street.
BEACON STREET—North side, Bowdoin Street to Somerset Street.
LINCOLN STREET—Both sides, Kneeland Street to Summer Street.
SOUTH STREET—Both sides, Kneeland Street to Summer Street.

On 13 streets the alternate parking plan has been abandoned in favor of parking on both sides under the time limitations. They are:

ATLANTIC AVENUE—Summer Street to Broad Street.
ARLINGTON STREET—Beacon Street to Commonwealth Avenue.
BEVERLY STREET—Causeway Street to Washington Street North.
BOYLSTON STREET—Arlington Street to Clarendon Street.
BROADWAY—Park Square to Tremont Street.
CONGRESS STREET—Dorchester Avenue to Franklin Street.
HANOVER STREET—Scollay Square to Blackstone Street.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE—Massachusetts Avenue to Boylston Street.
KNEELAND STREET—Atlantic Avenue to Washington Street.
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE—Beacon Street to Newbury Street; Haviland Street to Columbus Avenue.
PORTLAND STREET—Causeway Street to Hanover Street.
SUMMER STREET—Arch Street to Dewey Square.
WASHINGTON STREET NORTH—Keany Square to Haymarket Square.

General Business Upturn Forecast for End of Year

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mr. Arthur H. Gass of Boston, district manager of the American Railway Association, yesterday told the New England Shippers' Advisory Board at its twenty-first regular fall meeting that business generally would show a slight upturn during the next three months.

He said business from a carloading standpoint already was 4.5 per cent better this year than last. He forecast a 50 per cent increase in the volume of shipments of musical instruments.

Australia to Test Soy Bean Culture

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Tests to determine whether soy beans can be grown profitably in Victoria are to be made by the Department of Agriculture this year.

Reports from overseas are that there is an excellent demand for sow beans and their products, and though production has increased to a remarkable extent in some countries the beans have become so popular that prices have been maintained.

State School Session Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The public schools of North Carolina have begun their second state-supported eight months' session, with an increased enrollment. It is expected that the next legislature, which meets in January, will raise the salaries of all teachers. North Carolina now levies no taxes on farms, homes or personal effects but derives its revenue principally from a three per cent general sales tax, together with taxes on gasoline and automobile registrations.

China Pleads With Us to Stop Purchasing Its Silver Stocks

(Continued from Page 1)

China, it is said, has lost 25 per cent of its monetary silver stocks. Since China is the only great country left on the silver standard, the seriousness of the loss is apparent. It is having the same deflationary effect upon China as would be occasioned in gold standard countries by a loss of gold.

The Administration aims at an improved price for the white metal. The low point was reached in 1932, when silver brought only 25 cents an ounce. At the World Conference in July, 1933, the United States obtained an agreement among silver-using or silver-holding countries on the one side and silver-producing countries on the other looking to the restriction of sales within specified amounts. Then the United States went ahead with a national policy. On Dec. 21, in ratifying the London agreement, it offered to buy all American mined silver for four years at 64½ cents an ounce.

On May 23 the President, after considerable pressure from the silver bloc in Congress, asked for new silver legislation. Congress responded with the Silver Purchase Act passed on June 14. This nationalized domestic silver other than that produced currently from American mines and announced as future American policy, the establishment of metallic reserves, the dollar value of which was to be 25 per cent in silver and 75 per cent in gold.

Effective From Aug. 9

President Roosevelt started to implement this policy on Aug. 9. For the nationalized silver he is paying 50.01 cents an ounce, and for foreign silver the world price, which, calculating the dollar equivalent of the London price, is around 50 cents.

The amount of silver that the Treasury in Washington would require to fulfill the Congressional intent has been variously estimated. It runs over 1,000,000,000 ounces. So far the Treasury, which already held 62,000,000 ounces up to the time of the Silver Purchase Act, is estimated to have accumulated a total of 133,000,000 ounces. Most of the foreign supply has come from China.

China is held to have threatened to leave the silver standard and go on a gold standard if the United States does not curb its foreign purchases. Not many experts feel that in the political and economic conditions of the times the Treasury can abate its purchasing. In such circumstances China, it is thought, would certainly abandon the gold standard.

In a talk which I recently had with Mr. Li Ming, chairman of the board of the Bank of China, who acquainted Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau with the seriousness of the situation from the Chinese standpoint, I was told that the policy that Mr. Li was recommending to the Nanking Government was to go on a managed currency basis, that is, neither silver nor gold.

"Then," said Mr. Li, "the Chinese currency would fall, as has the American currency, and we could help our export trade."

A Chinese ban on silver exports would put Mr. Morgenthau in a quandary. It does not seem possible, anyway, to collect 1,000,000,000 ounces out of the world's hoards without paying unheard-of prices. The hope would be further dimmed by the possibility that China may shut off exports, as China was relied upon as the greatest source of supply. India has a greater store, accumulated since the dawn of time in the form of ornaments, which are the means for keeping Indian savings. But a tax on the export of the metal has been in operation in India for several years past, so that the Indian price is better than the world price, therefore more attractive to the Indian seller.

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Disarmament Conference Fails? Litvinoff Wants to Revive It By Demanding Report to League

All Nations Seem to Want to Curtail Arms and Armies, but Geneva Commentator Remarks That League Must Quit Talking and Do Something

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, the astute Soviet Foreign Commissar, has signalized his country's entry into the League by calling for a show-down on the Disarmament Conference.

For two and a half years I have been watching at close quarters the disarmament proceedings at Geneva and it would seem that the time has indeed come to ask this very question—whether they have failed. There is a sense in which I have been listening to these discussions for over 15 years, and it must be confessed that today the world is not only more heavily armed, and armed in a more deadly manner, but also that there is less prospect of an agreement on essential points than there was in 1919.

When Germany and its companions-in-arms were placed under the severest restrictions it was promised that the rest of the world would as soon as possible descend to the level it had imposed on Germany. For years in preliminary meetings every aspect of the question was carefully studied. Sometimes progress appeared to be made but there were no tangible results and soon even acquired agreements were allowed to slip into the limbo of forgotten things.

World Says "Disarm"

Meanwhile there was growing in every country a popular demand for genuine disarmament. The desire for disarmament is undoubted. That's the strange paradox. The peoples realize the danger of a perpetual increase of offensive weapons. They know that wars are far more likely if each nation continues to arm itself to the teeth. They groan under the financial burden. There has developed a keen moral sense of the wickedness of propaganda which is designed to make profits out of the fears and suspicions of peoples and the wholesale manufacture and traffic in instruments of mass murder.

In February, 1932, I attended the first meetings of the Disarmament Conference proper, and I listened to scores of speeches.

There were innumerable plans put forward. The general public must be lost in such a labyrinth of schemes and discourses, in the complicated procedure of bureaus and committees and diplomatic negotiations. All that is perfectly clear is that as a result Germany has virtually thrown over the military provisions of the treaty and that the other nations are piling up their guns and engaging in a race to disaster.

Collective Force

The most notable proposals which have come to nothing must include the Tardieu plan of a League force, naval, military, and aerial, as a preliminary condition of actual reduction of national strength. The difficulty in creating an international army is obvious at this stage of the world's history, and there are those who believe that it would only be changing the character of militarism. There has, indeed, been widespread approval of the proposition which would abolish national air forces and permit bombing only for collective purposes.

The fundamental objection, however, is that it subordinates immediate disarmament—which is, after all, the object of the conference—to a remote and hypothetical date at which the nations may be presumed to agree to the erection of what would be a universally recognized superstate. It is jam tomorrow—never jam today!

Hope

The British, the American, the Russian, and the Italian contributions were admirable in that they struck the keynote of high hope. There was a definite plea for the abolition of the most dangerous arms such as submarines, capital ships, heavy artillery, tanks, and bombing planes.

There was thus thrown out the idea of qualitative disarmament as distinct from quantitative disarmament. If it was not possible to agree on figures, it might be possible to agree on categories. It was sought to prohibit certain methods of war.

This was perhaps the outstanding theoretical result of many weeks of debate and eventually it was the basis of a draft convention.

Equality vs. Security

At an early date the German case was made plain. The Germans called for equality of rights. It is worth emphasizing that the German doctrine of equality as opposed to the French doctrine of security was introduced from the beginning, long before Herr Hitler came to power. The doctrine does not imply any real rearming of Germany. It implies merely Germany's right to possess the same class of weapons as its neighbors. It connotes equality of status rather than equality of numbers—though in fact it was understood that eventually the other nations should come down to Germany's level unless Germany was to build up to their level.

Around this contention there was a wealth of debate. It was sought to deny the right of Germany to escape from the Versailles Treaty. The better part of a year was thus wasted before, forced by the abstention of Germany to do something, the principal powers agreed in December, 1932, to grant Germany "equality of rights in a system which would provide security for all nations."

Only Great Powers

It is to be noted, first, that this declaration was made merely by the Great Powers and not adopted by the conference, and, second, that it included in the same formula the German doctrine of equality and the French doctrine of security. Unhappily formulas which endeavor to cover opposing doctrines—or at least doctrines which are capable of being opposed—are, to say the lest, unsatisfactory. They can be interpreted in various ways. They leave intact the causes of dispute. It may be that the most vital criticism of the conference is its tendency to find formulas which leave disputes intact.

In March, 1933, the British tried to sum up the proposals and to set down some figures of limitation. Their comprehensive scheme covered the subjects that had been dealt with, such as tanks and guns, periods of training, time limits for destruction of prohibited weapons, control, security and so forth. It was elaborate and it contained both qualitative and quantitative provisions. It was excellent as a basis of discussion—but we have not yet got beyond the basis of discussion.

Rumors of War

There were warlike proceedings in the Far East and in South America. There was the rise of Hitlerism. There were a growing weariness and rumors of preparations for another gigantic conflict. Amid the skepticism of many observers and the dismal conviction of impending strife, a draft convention was in fact adopted for discussion.

Then came the bombshell: Germany left the conference. It left the League of Nations. It was dissatisfied with the proposal of a long period of probition during which equality was denied and other nations were to remain armed.

It may indeed be argued that the attitude of Germany does not matter. Germany is disarmed—or at least is supposed to be disarmed. It is the other countries which are armed, and if they are in earnest they have only to disarm without further regard to Germany. But this argument does not take heed of various factors, such as the belief that in fact Germany is not disarmed, but is rapidly rearming, and the feeling that there must be an accepted method of control.

France Balked

The ordinary diplomatic channels were used to bring back Germany to the fold on the basis of an understanding between the great powers. The British acted as intermediaries, but the negotiations broke down, it is generally agreed, owing to the refusal of the French to accompany any measure of disarmament with any measure of legalization of German rearmament. Mr. Roosevelt, like Mr. Hoover, sent messages; Mr. Norman Davis strove indefatigably; but the opposition of the German thesis of equality and the French thesis of security remains unchanged.

In these circumstances I went to Geneva, not without hope but without any illusions, at the end of May, 1934.

For several days it seemed almost better to give up than to drag on. The Disarmament Conference had become a Security Conference under cover of which all kinds of intrigues for the alleged encirclement of Germany were being carried on. Bismarck once said that war would come out of a Disarmament Conference, and it certainly appeared that war was being prepared at Geneva. Happily at the last moment it was resolved to try again.

The joint declaration lays stress on security as a preliminary to disarmament, but disarmament is not altogether omitted. Committees are set up to go once more over the old well-trodden ground. They will consider regional pacts, they will examine guarantees of execution of a project not yet born, they will study budgetary expenditure and air forces and what not. And some day the conference will again be convoked.

Not very encouraging, is it? Yet we must not despair. We must keep the conference alive. But it would be foolish to think that enough has been done by keeping the conference in nominal being.

Procrastinations

We do not want the conference to close down, but neither do we want it merely to go round and round in endless circles, referring matters to slow-working committees, which will report at another session, which will again fail to agree, and refer other matters to other committees, getting more and more remote from the realities of a world which does not stand still but is marching to catastrophe.

In the days of danger, Byzantium debated interminably; in the days of the French Revolution, Mirabeau cried warningly: "Bankruptcy is upon us—and you deliberate!"

In these days, filled with strange murmurs and uneasy stirrings, the Disarmament Conference cannot agree on any practical steps. Why persuade ourselves that the essential thing is to keep on talking? It is not. The essential thing is to disarm and not to continue to wrangle.

It Has Not Yet Failed

Has the Disarmament Conference failed? It has not yet failed, but it has not yet begun to succeed after 15 years of general discussion and 2½ years of actual sittings—and the sands are rapidly running out.

No more pitiful spectacle was ever presented in an international assembly than was presented in the month of June at Geneva. The war mongers may rejoice; the lovers of peace have no reason to congratulate themselves on the poor solution of an adjournment which leaves fundamental differences unchanged, which sets up committees to repeat thrice-told tales, which leaves nations free to rearm and to maneuver for position on the field of Armaggedon.

To arms! To spiritual arms in the cause of peace!

Behind me, as I talked with the delegates of many nations, in the hall of the League, were millions of signatures to petitions pleading for disarmament.

The peoples of the world want disarmament; they want peace. Have they not the power to make their desires effective? And to make them effective now?

He Pays Tribute to Labor Cause

© Daily Herald

Tolpuddle, Eng., Reënacts Labor Protest

Village in England Observes Vital Step In Trade Unionism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DORCHESTER, Eng.—Tolpuddle, a struggling agricultural village of thatched cottages seven miles from the market town of Dorchester, Eng., has been celebrating the fact that 100 years ago it was the scene of an event that materially changed the labor world.

This was the conviction and sentence to seven years transportation of six farm-workers who had bound themselves by an oath to hold out for the raising of their wages to 10 shillings weekly. Their conviction was under a special law passed by Parliament in 1797 to deal with a naval mutiny.

Their defense was not disputed. It was that "we have injured no man's reputation, character, person or property. We were uniting together to preserve ourselves, our wives, and our children from utter degradation."

The event roused such indignation at the time it occurred that petitions were presented to Parliament and the men were pardoned before their full sentences had expired. One of the most largely attended features of this year's celebrations has been the opening at Tolpuddle by the president of the Trade Union Congress of six model cottages in memory of the martyrs

American Nations Seek Chaco Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

war as a member of the League's committee. Washington made it known, however, that it will be guided by a spirit of friendly cooperation although acting independently, and will support any plan of settlement which will lead to a peaceful conclusion of the conflict.

Want United States

Señor Caballero Bedova, Paraguayan Representative, said in a press interview that Paraguay wants the United States included among the American nations which, in the opinion of Paraguay, should be delegated exclusively to settle the conflict.

Dr. Stefan Osusky of Czechoslovakia was elected president of the conciliation committee, which instructed him and M. Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, to collect all necessary elements for a report to the General Committee. This report will be used as the basis for recommendations.

A subcommittee of nine Latin American nations will immediately proceed to work. The recommendations to the General Committee may be adopted in the event the subcommittee's efforts fail. This was an indication the General Committee has decided to act swiftly towards clear-cut recommendations to the belligerents, if they fail to heed the voice of conciliation.

The Mexican representative proposed that the committee send cablegrams to Bolivia and Paraguay urging them immediately to cease hostilities, but the suggestion lacked committee support because the delegates feared this move would be premature.

Ship Regulation Changes Forecast

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Two major issues were raised today by the Department of Commerce inquiry into the Morro Castle disaster—the competency of the ship's crew and the adequacy of United States steamship regulations.

Hearings ended yesterday after three weeks of testimony by survivors of the Ward liner. Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, chairman of the United States steamboat inspection board, said he would require another two weeks to study the mass of evidence.

He said his report would be concerned with the necessity for changes in regulations and that a separate report on the manner in which existing regulations were carried out would be prepared by the three local inspectors who sat with him on the board of inquiry.

The local board will determine, Mr. Hoover said, if any of the ship's officers should be tried for neglect or incapacity, leading to revocation of their licenses.

Bottles End 17-Year Voyage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Messages in a bottle from two Australian soldiers on their way to France during the World War were recently found washed up on Barren Island, in Bass Strait, between the Australian mainland and Tasmania. They had been 17 years at sea, having been thrown overboard off Sierra Leone, Africa, in January, 1917, from the troopship Anchises.

Communists Hail World Progress Of Marx's Ideas

Seventieth Anniversary of First International Held at Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Sept. 29—That Workers of the World are rapidly uniting under leadership of the Soviet Union—the first proletarian state—for the attainment of a Universal Socialist Soviet Republic was asserted by speakers celebrating here yesterday the seventeenth anniversary of the First International.

The group passed a resolution: "Long live the Comintern and its leader of genius, Stalin."

In a fiery speech, Mr. Béla Kun, former Hungarian Communist dictator, declared that dissensions in all workers' movements are disappearing, and the world movement is beginning its final struggle for the proletarian dictatorship. Mr. Kun declared "the tendency toward unity is no longer sentimental, but expresses the active will to abolish all capitalist enslavements. Workers clashes everywhere begin to realize the proletarian international and defense of the proletarian state. With such a powerful base as the U. S. S. R., with its Bolshevik Party, its socialized industry and agriculture, its Red Army and its leader Stalin, the international proletariat has become a decisive influence in world politics."

Prof. V. Adoratsky, Russian Communist leader, declared that Karl Marx gave a precise, clear formula for the modern workers' struggle, namely to become the ruling class through revolution, suppressing by force bourgeois industrial relations and on the basis of gigantic development of industrial forces to liquidate classes. He added, "Only Lenin's Bolshevik Party carried the banner of Marxism. Lenin applied in Russia Marx's theories and established the Comintern. Under present leadership the Bolshevik Party and the Comintern are advancing the cause of the Communist Revolution begun by Marx."

Colombia Adopts Less Heavy Titles For Official Use

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 29 (By U. P.)—Liberal views of Colombia's new Administration are in evidence all the way from informal and democratic innovations of President Lopez to a new educational policy extending to the smallest villages.

The traditional formalities of "Excellency" used in addressing the Chief Executive, and "Honorable Gentlemen" in referring to congressmen have been dropped. From the founding of the republic, except for a brief time late in the nineteenth century, when it was "Citizen-President," all Administrations stuck to the formal appellations.

President Lopez, however, in accordance with his more liberal views, has suppressed these on the grounds the formalities are not democratic.

The President has also started a custom of receiving members of both houses every Saturday to discuss in an informal and friendly manner the problems of the Administration. The conservative opposition has responded in the talks over matters which in the stress of usual affairs seemed insoluble and which kept relations strained between the Liberal Administration and the minority.

Winant Names Allen As N. H. Chief Justice

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice John E. Allen of Keene has been nominated Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

Gov John G. Winant made the nomination last night to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chief Justice Robert E. Peaslee of Manchester, who reached the age limit.

To fill the vacancy caused by Justice Allen's elevation Governor Winant nominated Superior Court Judge Elwin L. Page of Concord to the Supreme Court bench. Confirmation of the appointments is expected to be given at the next council session Oct. 16. Justice Allen, a native of Claremont, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and Harvard Law School.

'A Slice House'

By Maude Dale

It's in Egypt

The Owner Hadn't Much Land, So He Built a Wall and Put on It His Three-Roomed House, With Balcony and Roof-Room

Ground-Floor Minus In Alexandria House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — "Slice House" is the appropriate name of a dwelling which has just been erected here quite contrary to normal architectural procedure. The owner of the house possessed only a very narrow strip of land, just about wide enough for a brick wall. He was unable to buy any more land—but undaunted he built his wall and had his house hung on one side of it.

A stairway leads up to a complete three-roomed suite with a balcony and an extra room is provided on the narrow flat roof. A family of five, father, mother and three children, occupy the house, which is not more than a few hundred yards from Montaza Palace, summer residence of King Fuad.

"Slice House" is now becoming one of Alexandria's new sights.

Sucking $4,800,000 From Old Hulk Sunk In 1780 Is Proposed

MILFORD, Conn., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mr. Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, announced last night that within 10 days he would begin "vacuum cleaning" the hulk of the British man-of-war, Hussar, buried in the mud of the East River at Hell Gate, New York, since 1780, for $4,800,000 in gold.

The inventor, head of the Lake Submarine Salvage Corporation, said he holds a contract with the United States Treasury Department, signed by the former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, permitting him to undertake this work.

Mr. Lake said he will use his latest invention, a gigantic vacuum cleaner, to suck the gold from the sunken vessel to a barge.

The Hussar sank in Hell Gate, its hold supposedly laden with gold—between $4,800,000 and $7,000,000 worth of the yellow metal—which was being brought to this country to pay British soldiers and buy supplies in Britain's efforts to suppress the American rebellion.

Foley to Demand Special Jury For Hauptmann Trial

Bronx District Attorney Takes Steps to Hasten Disposition of Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—District Attorney Samuel J. Foley said today that on next Wednesday he will submit a motion in Bronx County Court for a special jury panel in order to get under way as quickly as possible the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, indicted for extortion as the receiver of the Lindbergh $50 000 ransom payment.

The actual date for trial is to be determined at a conference between the prosecutor and defense counsel.

Hans Kloppenburg, who was questioned by members of the district attorney's staff for several hours yesterday, was recalled for questioning again today.

Mr. Foley said that Kloppenburg, whose pictures in groups taken in Long Island Sound were found in albums at the Hauptmann home, was not under any suspicion in the case, but "because he was closer to Hauptmann than anyone yet produced we are questioning him at great length."

Sheriff John J. Hanley went to the county jail early this morning, Mr. Foley said, to check on Hauptmann, who yesterday stole a metal spoon from his breakfast tray and fashioned one piece of the handle into a hook and a piece of the bowl into a sharp instrument that could be used for cutting.

Chicago police held for questioning today a man who they said bore a "very remarkable" resemblance to "John," mysterious recipient of the Lindbergh kidnaping ransom.

James Bowman, 28, was taken into custody last night. He denied any connection with the Lindbergh case, but Walter Storms, deputy chief of detectives, said the questioning would continue.

Extra Relief Funds Granted Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29 (AP)—Additional funds totaling $275,000 a month for the next three months have been made available to Connecticut for its relief program, it was announced yesterday by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The sum was granted by Mr Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, following a conference with Miss Eleanor H. Little, state FERA administrator, who made the trip to Washington at the request of Governor Cross. During the interview it was learned that federal authorities were pleased by the manner in which the program has been conducted in this State.

In agreeing that approximately $275,000 additional a month would be given this State, it was understood that only $175,000 additional will be expended in October, in order that a reserve may be built up to meet the increased load which December will inevitably bring, the Governor said.

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But is it the CLERGY'S job?
Edward L. Israel, in his article, "Morals and the Movies," which appears in the October issue of The FORUM admits the tawdry standards of most of our movies. He vigorously opposes, however, a boycott of the picture houses by ecclesiastical edict.
"Our pastors, priests and rabbis have something deeper to worry about than a high-pressure campaign to clean up the movies," says Rabbi Israel in an article that strikes at one of our gravest problems.
"Morals and the Movies" is typical of the kind of reading The FORUM gives its readers each month. Clear seeing, unprejudiced, dauntless, The FORUM opens the way for new channels of thought and a happier adjustment to living in the world today.
The Eighteen Impressive Features in the October FORUM include:
The Woman-Artist
By Mary M. Colum
Mrs. Colum discusses why the phenomenon is so rare.
Is Fascism Collapsing?
By Robert Briffault
An observant Englishman questions the claims of the leading Fascists.
Henry ("Poker Face") Fletcher, G.O.P.
By George Marvin
A vivid picture of the varied past of the Republican Party's new leader
The World as I Want It
By Norman Thomas
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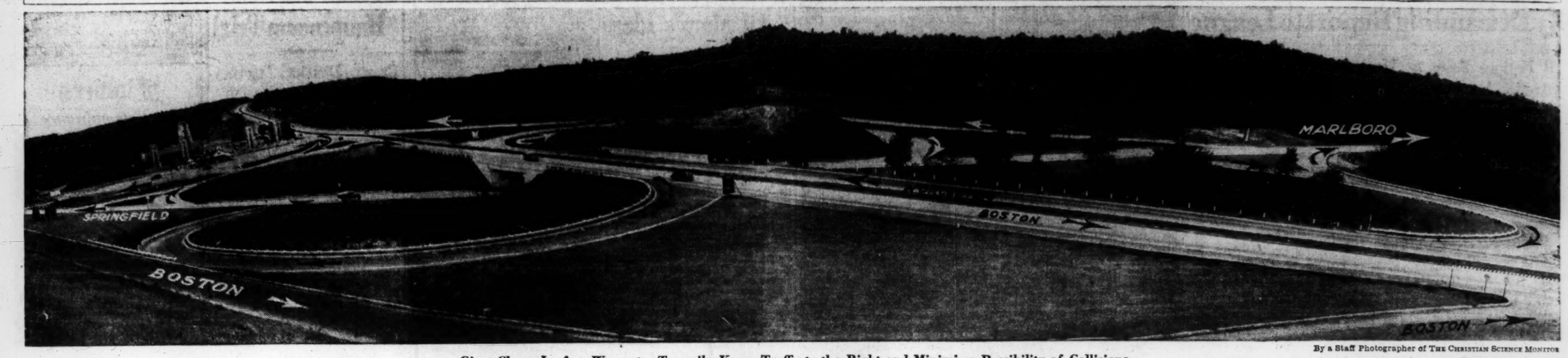
Building Safety Into American Motor Highways by Abolishing Street Intersections



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Giant Clover Leaf on Worcester Turnpike Keeps Traffic to the Right and Minimizes Possibility of Collisions

Education, Safe Roads, Policing Combined in Motor Program To Limit Highway Mishaps

Jones and Smith Talk Over Inconsistency of Fine Roads and Accidents—Experts Emphasize Need of Proper Schooling for Drivers

Highway Safety Series
Last of Eight Articles

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Mr. Jones leaned over the garden fence the other day to tap a rusty nail with his trowel, Mr. Smith, next door, paused in his gambol with the lawn mower.

That particular nail was Mr. Jones's target whenever he had been thinking seriously.

"You know," he began, "I can't figure out this highway slaughter with cars and roads equipped as they are. Just look at that beautiful piece of roadway." He pointed in the direction of glistening ribbons of concrete, swinging into the valley and away as far as the eye could reach.

It might have been any one of a hundred or more similar roadways being built all over the United States under federal relief programs. But this particular one was the turnpike stretching 35 miles between Worcester and Brookline, Mass.

And knowing that many a promising idea goes over, but seldom very far beyond the garden fence, this Monitor representative listened intently to the back-yard conversation.

"A marvelous bit of engineering," Mr. Jones was saying. "Every crossing guarded by signals, 15 major intersections cut out by grade separations, curves graded to take high speeds at a minimum of risk. . . ."

"I know," Mr. Smith put in, "I've been over it."

Entrances From Side Roads

"Then you've seen those blazing signs that tell motorists to keep in single file on hills, white lines marking safe avenues of travel and those specially constructed lanes to allow side-road cars to swing into the main highway without breaking the regular flow of traffic.

"And the giant clover leaves that keep traffic at the right at street crossings. No one knows how many accidents they have averted."

"I've seen more than that," Mr. Jones responded. "Take a look at that concrete—it's one of the greatest safety factors in itself. Concrete reflects light, picks up more road under the headlights at night and contrasts sharply with dirt shoulders and ditches. A friend of mine told me the other day that 3000 motorists were killed last year because they couldn't tell where the road left off and the ditch began."

"And a friend told me," his neighbor put in, "that 600 accidents have taken place on that beautiful road over there."

Like a Major Catastrophe

Mr. Smith evinced surprise. "That sounds," he said, "like a major catastrophe."

"Indeed it would be," his friend replied, "if such a toll was the outcome of a single incident. The nation would put on mourning. Condolences would be received from the heads of government everywhere. And all kinds of investigations would be launched to make sure there was no repetition."

Mr. Smith puckered his brow. "You mean that highway slaughter is not investigated?"

"In some places, yes. In most places only half-heartedly. I'm told they don't have the money to do it thoroughly. I'm a motorist myself. I have my faults at the wheel. But when some one told me that the economic loss due to motor accidents in the United States every year is $2.-500,000,000, or more than the entire cost of public school education, I decided to quit taking chances.

"And you'd be surprised," he added, "how much more I enjoy motoring as a result."

With this, Mr. Jones took a final whack at the rusty nail and returned to his fall planting.

Why had Mr. Jones been won over to safe driving? His neighbor knew him as a hard-headed business man upon whom a few billion dollars in economic waste made an indelible impression. But there are thousands of motorists who are not business men. Yet safety experts believe that most of them can be reached and made to be more careful in some such way as won the support of Mr. Jones.

The roads themselves are not at fault. Motorists should be able, it is said, to drive on four to six-lane roads like the Worcester Turnpike with the assurance of complete safety. Yet engineers aver that lack of funds prevents them from making roads they really want to build to wipe out most of the motor hazards.

Even the Worcester Turnpike, in places, is virtually a city street, winding through residential districts while inviting terrific speeds in congested areas.

Agreement on Program

Gathering together a consensus of back-yard conversations and official testimonies by safety experts, the attack to win over the Joneses and Smiths boils down to these fronts:

1. Education of the motorist to be careful.
2. Building safety into the roads.
3. Policing.

All three are types of education. But the first is aimed at the 85 per cent of motorists who cause accidents, as Mr. Jones might—by forgetting themselves. Funds are made available in all states for the last two. But for general education perhaps taking the form of newspaper advertising or public school lectures, appropriations are thoroughly inadequate.

Safety experts believe they could win over the 85 per cent by telling them often enough that tires wear out twice as fast as 60 miles an hour as they do at 30, that the same amount of gasoline will carry them twice as far at 20 miles an hour as it will at 60, that a car going 60 miles an hour inflicts nine times as much damage as at 20, that too much speed in the wrong places causes 126,000 accidents every year.

Reduction of Hazards

The remaining 15 per cent, they think, could be enlisted for safety by making roads that reduce hazards to a minimum. All the signposts in the world cannot influence some of these motorists to drive properly. But engineers have built a highway between Reading and Stoneham, Mass., that has safety written into its construction.

The two center lanes are of coarse, dark, rough macadam surfacing, flanked by single lanes of smooth, white concrete. Signs say, "Keep to the right, center lanes for passing only." But what motorist would drive on a rough surface unless he had to. Traffic invariably keeps to the right, using the rougher surface only for passing.

Some think there is a solution in the plan of the New England Regional Planning Commission to build all future express highways in virgin territory where the purposes of speed with safety can be fulfilled. Existing roads would serve as feeders to the through ways.

Others think that Mr. G. D. Newton of the Travelers Insurance Company has the right idea in advocating that education of the motorist be given a fair share of highway funds in order that the assurance of safety may go hand in hand with the building of roads.

Millions Poured into Roads

But ignoring these suggestions, road builders prepare for their biggest year in 1935. In August there were nearly 500,000 men at work on federal aid road projects. And state departments are dickering for road programs that would place contracts in the next two to three years amounting to $1,700,000,000.

To meet this expense, hundreds of millions of dollars are poured annually into state treasuries from registration fees, licenses and gasoline taxes.

If one cent out of every dollar spent on road construction last year could have been put into a fund for educating the motorist to play safe, the amount available would be more than $8,000,000, according to Mr. Newton. Dwarfing this is the estimated economic loss of $42,025,000 for pedestrian fatalities alone in the United States last year.

Two news items on the writer's desk at this moment emphasize the urgent need for safe and sane drivers to go with the safe and sane road construction.

One from the Massachusetts Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety says that the driver and not the roads, the weather, the cars, or physical obstructions of any kind were responsible for more than 85 per cent of the accidents in that State.

Seventy per cent of accidents, the committee declared, occur on dry roads free from ice, snow or slippery pavements. Rough roads had little, if anything, to do with failures; bad corners and curves proved comparatively harmless and the weather got a practically clean slate. In more than 90 per cent of the accidents, nothing was in the way to obstruct the drivers' view.

The other release comes from Mr. John W. Scoville, statistician of the Chrysler Corporation, who says that the annual production of motorcars within the next decade will reach 7,000,000 with only 8000 to 10,000 being scrapped every year; that automobile density in six years will reach 228 cars per 1000 people; that 50,000,000 cars will be made in the next 10 years.

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Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Musical comedy by Jerome Kern and Otto Harbach. 8:15.

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Revue with music by Irving Berlin, and many good looking costumes. With Ethel Waters, Clifton Webb, Helen Broderick and Dorothy Stone. 8:20.

"BIG HEARTED HERBERT" (Hollis). Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield. 3:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "The Count of Monte Cristo" begins its third week. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:27.

BOSTON—"Charlie Chan in London." Warner Oland as Earl Derr Biggers' Chinese detective again. Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:06 a. m., 1:11, 4:21, 7:30, 10:43.

FINE ARTS—"The Three Musketeers," in French. Second week. 1:25, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

STATE—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Charles Laughton, Fredric March and Norma Shearer. Second week. Also travel film, "Egypt, Kingdom of the Nile." 12, 2:25, 4:40, 7, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN — Warren William and Claudette Colbert in Cecil B. DeMille's new spectacle, "Cleopatra." The voice of the Popeye cartoons, on the stage. Sevitzky's orchestra. 11 a. m., 1:44, 4:28, 7:12, 9:56.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Warren William in a mystery drama, "The Case of the Howling Dog." Fenway at 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. Paramount at 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. Also Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever."

EXETER—"Stamboul Quest," with Myrna Loy. 3:15, 6:5, 9:10. Also "She Was a Lady," with Helen Twelvetrees.

ORPHEUM—"One Night of Love," with Grace Moore singing favorite operatic numbers. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

TREMONT—"Little Miss Marker," with Shirley Temple in a Damon Runyon story. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

UPTOWN—"The Human Side." 1:10, 3:42, 6:14, 8:40. Also "His Greatest Gamble."

TREMONT TEMPLE—"Dear Relatives." Swedish talking film. 2:30, 8:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Betty Boop cartoon, "The Life Guard"; Goofy Movies; Clark and McCullough comedy, "Order in the Court"; yachting picture, "Decks Awash"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA — Concert in Parkman Bandstand, on the Common, 8.

Sunday

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by FERA Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Will Dodge. 3.

Other Events

PARK DEPARTMENT FOOTBALL — Season opens with two games on each field equipped for football. Two games on each succeeding Sunday—the first one starting at 1:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — "Little Snow White." Movie based on Grimm's famous fairy tale. Admission free. 3 and 4.

FORUM PLAYERS—William E. Harris talks on "The Place of a Workshop Theater in the Community." The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 3. Admission free.

JOHN FORD—Bible lecture—the first of a series in Symphony Hall. 7:30.

Monday

"CRIME PREVENTION" — Dr. Austin MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction of New York City, speaks on this subject at Massachusetts Child Council luncheon in the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, at 12:15.

Protection of Industry Asked for New England

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts yesterday appealed to Secretary Hull of the State Department for assurance that New England industries would be "adequately protected" in whatever reciprocal tariff treaties may be negotiated.

She said she also urged that ample time be afforded representatives of any industries that might be affected by proposed agreements to present their arguments before any such commercial pacts were completed.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Sixteen of the 531 members of the next Congress of the United States are to be elected on Nov. 6 from Massachusetts. The Bay State elects one United States Senator and 15 Representatives, Senator Marcus A. Coolidge being assured of membership in the Upper House until 1936. Above all is the national Democratic Administration concerned in the next Congress, for upon it depends almost entirely the future legislation for the "evolution," as President Roosevelt terms it, of the New Deal.

That the Democracy will lose no members of the Congress, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, may well be taken for granted.

In fact, the Democrats might well capture another seat or two in the next House. It all depends on the way the present campaign is conducted toward its close and what develops over the nation at large in these portentous six weeks ahead.

* * *

This year in politics possession is well reckoned as covering nine points of the law. The chances are that the seats held now by the Democrats will remain in their hands for is there any sign anywhere right now of a popular uprising in acclaim of the Republicans?

One political storm center, so far as Congress is concerned, is to the westward in Massachusetts. That political caldron is the Second, or Springfield, District. For years this was the bailiwick of Mr. Frederick Huntington Gillett. For years Mr Gillett was Speaker in the House, and then he was successful in getting a six-year term in the United States Senate. After this—the deluge.

Mr. William J. Granfield, Springfield attorney, has held the ancient seat of the Republicans for two terms and Mr. Charles R. Clason, his opponent, also a Springfield attorney, will have his work cut out for him despite the fact that lots of Democrats do not lie awake nights crying for Mr. Granfield.

* * *

Mr. William S. Howe of Somerville will make a desperate effort to oust Representative Arthur D Healey, also of Somerville, in what was so long the district represented in Congress by Mr. William L. Underhill. But this Eighth District, as it is now known since redistricting, is no longer the rock-ribbed Republican stronghold it once was.

Backing up the Seventh District, that is now held by Mr. William S Connery of Lynn, the entry of C. F Nelson Pratt of Saugus, colorful member for years of the Massachusetts House, may mean something else again. Mr. Pratt is holding big rallies all over the district and he claims that Mr. Connery is not going to receive anything like the overwhelming support of the World War veterans he's been claiming. Mr. Pratt also recalls votes in Congress cast by Mr. Connery which allegedly have not tended to lower but to raise the cost of living.

* * *

Nation-wide attention is riveted upon the fight which Mr. Robert Luce is forced to make to hold his seat in the Ninth District against the onslaughts of Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge. Mr. Luce is ranking Republican member of the House Banking and Currency Committee and for years has been regarded as one of the leaders of the Republican Party in that body.

Another Bay State House contest is that in the Thirteenth District where Richard B. Wigglesworth's seat is being sought by Mr. Frank Foy, a Quincy Democrat. Mr. Foy is making a big noise in this district, but whether it's all noise only the next few weeks will determine.

Mr. John W. McCormack of the Twelfth District bids well to become Democratic, or majority, floor leader in the next House, for if the next Speakership should go to the South, New England might well claim the next place of distinction among the Democratic forces in the House.

The Republicans are planning a great rally next Tuesday afternoon in the Topsfield fair grounds where Essex County will show something of what it intends to do for the G. O. P. candidates for state office who will be there in force, headed by Mr. Robert M. Washburn, of Boston, candidate for the United States Senate against the mighty Mr. David I. Walsh.

Not a "Victory Parade" as the Republican candidates entourage over Massachusetts has been termed, but "a miniature retreat from Moscow" it was styled by Mr. James M. Curley, Democratic candidate for Governor, last night.

Daylight Saving Ends At 2 A. M. Sunday

DAYLIGHT Saving Time will officially give away to Eastern Standard Time at 2 a. m., Sunday, Sept. 30. Therefore all persons should set their clocks back one hour Saturday night before retiring.

Railroads, though operating officially on Eastern Time, will make several changes in their running schedules. New time tables have been issued.

New Hampshire Plans Bridge and Road Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Extensive bridge and road construction is planned by the New Hampshire highway department. Many bids are before that department.

Proposals include construction of a steel deck, plate girder bridge across the Connecticut River from Hanover, N. H., to Norwich, Vt.; 12 miles of gravel road in the towns of Albany and Conway, and along the Swift River to Passaconaway; three-tenths of a mile of asphalt road in the town of Milford; four-tenths of a mile of concrete road in Berlin; a concrete bridge in Pittsfield; and a steel truss bridge across the Pemigewasset River at Plymouth and Holderness.

Doctrinaires Held Chief Supporters Of U. S. Rail Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 29—"Doctrinaries, who are convinced that every business affected with the public interest should be owned and controlled by government authority," are the only ones in Washington favoring government ownership of the railroads, Judge R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, told the twenty-first regular meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board here last night.

In comparing governmental ownership of railroads with private ownership, Judge Fletcher pointed to the situation in Canada, "the superiority of the privately-owned Canadian Pacific with the public-owned Canadian National.

"A declaration by Congress, with expressed executive sanction, to the effect that this country stands committed to the doctrine of private ownership and operation," he said, "would prove one of the important things needed thoroughly to rehabilitate the railroad industry.

"The public is entitled to that form of transportation which is best suited to the public's needs, and is upon the whole the most economical when all hidden costs are brought to the surface and all subsidies withdrawn."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Navy - William and	George Sterney &	Baseball, Red Sox-	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Mary football game,	his orchestra.	Philadelphia, game	records; talks.
5:30	Annapolis	NBC dance music.	Melody Mart	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Evening Tattler	Yankee Singers	CBS dance music.
6:00	Irish Minstrels	"One Man's Fam-	News Service	Mischa Ranginsky
6:15	Baseball résumé	ily," dramatic sk.	Scores; news talk.	and ensemble.
6:30	Reports; features.	News; music	Football talk	Local dance music.
6:45	Ed. MacHugh, songs	NBC dance music	Merry-Go-Round	Baseball; news.
7:00	Dance music; news	After Dinner Re-	Dramatic sketch	Elder Michaux &
7:15	Nature League	vue; vocal; sketch	Local dance music.	congregation
7:30	Local dance music	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch.	String ensemble
7:45	Monitor Feature	comedy; orchestra	Mary Eastman; or.	Local dance music.
8:00	Pedro Via and his	WEEI'S tenth an-	Roxy Revue; orch.;	Getting the News
8:15	tango orchestra	niversary pro-	chorus; quartet;	ERA Orchestra of
8:30	ERA concert by un-	gram; soloists;	sketch; soloists	Unemployed Mu-
8:45	employed musicians	band; organ	Rhythm Club	sicians' concert
9:00	Radio City Party:	Mercardo's Fieste	Saturday Revue;	Local dance music.
9:15	Joe Cook; orchestra.	Mexicana; orch.	soloists; orch.	Baseball; news
9:30	Jamboree: popular	"Gibson Family":	Meyer Davis Le	Himber Or; Joey
9:45	variety program	musical comedy.	Paradis Band	Nash; D. Ross.
10:00	Joe Rines's Orch.	written for radio;	Andrew Jacobson	Manhattan Orch.
10:15	Reports; features	soloists; orchestra	and his orchestra	Housing talks
10:30	National Barn Dance	Danny Malone.	Local dance music.	"Benjamin Frank-
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers	Rhymester; scores.	lin," sketch.
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	folk dance music	NBC dance music	Glen Gray's casa	Local dance music.
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Loma Orchestra	Sign off
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music.	

Sunday's Programs

(Eastern Standard Time)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade	Mexican Typica	Book talk	Morning service of
11:00	News; Morning Mu-	St. Paul's Cathe-	Imperial Hawaiian	Tremont Temple
11:15	sicale; strings	dral in Boston;	Orchestra	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits	sermon by the	Mormon choir and	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Phantom Strings	Rev. Dr. Norman	organ recital	soloist; organ
12:00	Southern Reveries	B. Nash	Vocal ensemble re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Local dance music.	cital	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Romany Trail":	String ensemble,
12:45	of the Air: soloists;	cago Round Table	salon music	from network
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Columbia Church
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Bible; quartet	ists; orchestra	ensemble	musical program.
2:00	South Sea Islanders	Soloists; speakers;	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker's Dog chat	Wirges's Orch.	Minstrel Man"	soloists; orchestra
2:30	Concert Artists; NBC	Gene Arnold and	Musical program,	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program	the Commodores	from network	his orchestra
3:00	Talk on writing	Talking Picture	Symphonic Hour:	FERA Symphony
3:15	Organ recital	Time; sketch	concert orchestra,	Orchestra, from
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Screen players;	Howard Barlow,	Museum of Fine
3:45	Paul Scherer; music.	soloist; orchestra.	conductor	Arts, in Boston
4:00	Temple of Song; choir	John B. Kennedy	Buffalo Variety	Air-ground relay
4:15	and organ	NBC vocalist	Workshop pr'gr'm	ERA Civic Chorus
4:30	Talk on housing	Jesters Trio	Oregon on Parade;	recital, G. Roberts
4:45	Via tango orchestra.	Dream drama	soloists; orchestra	Lunger, director.
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Sentinels Sere-	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys
5:15	Civil War drama	nade; soloists; or.	soloist; organ	News Service
5:30	Explorers' Club	"The House by the	Double quartet	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama.	Side of the Road"	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	News Service	Music by Gershwin:
6:15	Jaysnoff piano duo	from New York.	Report; musicale	soloists; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Salute program	ERA Civic Orches-	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work drama sketch.	Soloists; orch.	tra concert	Voice of Experience
7:00	Silken Strings: Olga	Popular orchestra	Chicago Knights:	Evening service
7:15	Albani; orchestra	and soloists	male quartet	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Pittsburgh String	Garden talk: re-	Country Church of	ple Baptist
7:45	Symphonic Ensemble	ports; sketch.	Hollywood	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante,	Ruby Newman and	Columbia Variety	male quartet;
8:15	comedian, with Ru-	orchestra, with	Hour: Cliff Ed-	choir; organ
8:30	binoff and his or-	Del Castillo and	ward; soloists &	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	chestra; players	vocal sextet	orchestra	dation recital
9:00	Stoopnagle - Budd;	Rakov's Music and	Buddy Rogers's	Boston Opera Club
9:15	soloists; orchestra	popular soloists	Orch.; soloists	Orch., Raffaelo
9:30	Walter Winchell.	American Album	Fred Waring's	Martino, conduct.
9:45	Dramatic sketch	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians	Report; news
10:00	Address by President	Address, President	Address, President	Address, President
10:15	Roosevelt	Roosevelt	Roosevelt	Roosevelt
10:30	L'Heure Exquise:	Black's Orch.; so-	Morey Pearl and	Leisure League
10:45	voices; orchestra	loists; chorus	his orchestra.	concert; sketch

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Great Composers—Schubert; NBC Symphony Orchestra concert.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "Our Boys" (Henry James Bryon).
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Plantation Echoes: Willard Robison's Orchestra; Mildred Bailey.
7:30 WBZ, "Red Davis," serial dramatic story.
8:00 WNAC, "Bar X Days and Nights," dramatic sketch; music.
8:15 WAAB, "Patterns in Loveliness," Joseph B. Egan, editor.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed voices; string orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, John Charles Thomas, baritone; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Hotel Impossible," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party: Joe Cook, comedian, soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Concert Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor.
10:30 WBZ, Women's Arts and Industries: addresses, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Mrs. Oliver Harriman; Lucrezia Bori.

Monitor Continues Feature Radiocast

MR. ERNEST BEAUFORT, Monitor news radiocaster, will continue his weekly series of feature programs of selected stories over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., at 7:45 o'clock, eastern daylight time. His topic on Sept. 29 will be "Internationalism Versus Universality." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Federal Bankruptcy Laws Upheld in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29 (AP)—Recently enacted federal legislation amending the bankruptcy laws to permit firms to reorganize financially has been upheld as constitutional in the United States District Court of New Hampshire.

Judge George F. Morris made his decision late yesterday in a hearing on a petition of preferred stockholders who objected to plans for the reorganization of the Parker-Young Company of Lincoln, N. H. Stockholders were given a week in which to file answer to the decision and a hearing was set for Oct. 5.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with occasional showers; slightly warmer tonight; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

For All New England States: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast or south winds, probably fresh at times over south portion, shifting to southwest Sunday, and overcast showery weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	69	New Orleans	78	88
Bermuda	78	86	New York	62	70
Chicago	60	62	Norfolk, Va.	70	76
Denver	44	70	Philadelphia	64	70
Helena, Mont.	50	54	St. Louis	62	70
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Paul	42	64
Kansas City	58	66	San Francisco	62	86
Los Angeles	68	90	Washington	68	74
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 29.
B—Maximum, Sept. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:43 p. m., D.S.T.; height, 9.4 ft.
Sunday, 4:25 a. m., E. S. T.; height, 8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:01 p. m.

Lynn and Haverhill Shoe Workers Seek Aid From President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 29—Lynn and Haverhill units of the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union are formulating plans for an "On to Washington Pilgrimage," which will seek Federal Government coöperation in checking further shoe price slashing and consequent wage cuts.

Attorney Peter J. Walsh, counsel for the union, will represent the union, in response to an invitation received from Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and locals throughout the territory represented by the United unions has been asked to send delegations.

One proposal for solution of the problem asks that the shoe code be revised and the minimum wage fixed by the code be raised, with minimum wage scales established on the basis of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Meanwhile Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, adviser to the Brotherhood of Shoe & Allied Craftsmen of Brockton, has addressed a letter to President Roosevelt asking his aid in preventing unfair competition in the shoe industry. Mr. Goodwin charged that certain distributors have cut shoe prices on $6, $7 and $8 shoes to $5.50, and that manufacturers had been instructed to cut wages accordingly.

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J. Dean Pitches Cardinals Into Tie With Giants

Big Right-Hander Blanks Cincinnati, 4 to 0, for His 29th Victory

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	58	.616
St. Louis	93	58	.616
Chicago	84	64	.563
Boston	75	73	.507
Pittsburgh	72	74	.497
Brooklyn	69	81	.460
Philadelphia	56	90	.384
Cincinnati	52	97	.349

Result Sept. 28

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 0.

Dizzy Dean, who has become one of the greatest right-handed pitchers of modern baseball, pitched the St. Louis Cardinals right into a tie for first place in the National League pennant race yesterday by blanking the Cincinnati Reds, 4 to 0, for his twenty-ninth victory of the current season. He has lost only seven games. The victory placed the Cardinals on even terms with the idle Giants after one of the most sensational late-season spurts in history and puts the deciding of the championship up to four games—two for each team—that will bring the schedule to a close over the week-end.

The Cardinals finish out their schedule against Cincinnati and it is very likely that Paul Dean will work today and perhaps Dizzy again tomorrow. Dizzy won yesterday's game, in which he allowed only seven hits and saw only four men reach second base, after two days of rest. He has done everything humanly possible for one man to do toward winning a pennant for his club. If he isn't selected as the most valuable player in the National League, there's something wrong.

The Cardinals have survived their hardest test, which was to catch the Giants. The St. Louis club now is generally favored to win the championship. The two remaining games with Cincinnati should be easy assignments, while the Brooklyn Dodgers will give the Giants plenty of trouble. Casey Stengel means to show Bill Terry that the "Dodgers are still in the league."

If, however, the two teams should still be tied after Sunday's games, the playoff for the title will begin at St. Louis on Tuesday and continue in New York on Wednesday. A special train will carry the players. It will be a two-out-of-three-game series.

Against the Reds yesterday, Dizzy Dean struck out one man for every hit he gave and made his lowly opponents look like a college nine. His mates made 12 safeties, Joe Medwick and Leo Durocher each batting in two runs. One of Medwick's hits was a triple. The Cards scored all of their runs while Benny Frey was pitching. The score by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	x	4	12	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Batteries—J. Dean and Delancey; Frey, Stout and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Rigler, Reardon and Klem. Time—1h. 34m.

Challengers Must Have Crews Nearer American Standard

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Future challengers for the America's Cup must have crews at least approaching in efficiency those of the American defenders, T. O. M. Sopwith, owner and skipper of the latest British challenger Endeavour, told a group gathered in his honor for a luncheon at the Hotel Commodore yesterday.

"I've never seen such precision as you've got your crew down to," he said. "It's a terribly hard standard to live up to, but it's a standard we've got to get close to if we want to compete with you."

Sopwith said he meant no disparagement of his own crew, largely composed of amateurs recruited at the last minute, but that there was no question Rainbow, the successful defender, was much better manned.

"I would never ask to work with a more loyal bunch of fellows," he said, pointing out they had had only one day off, including Sunday, since the British yacht left England. "We never expected to be up to your standard and we weren't."

Proposes New Purse Plan

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 28 (AP)—The fifth annual Miami-Biltmore $10,000 open golf tournament will be played at Coral Gables during the week beginning Dec. 8, it was announced yesterday by Col. Henry L. Doherty, president of the Florida Year-Round Clubs and sponsor of the event. Final decision on the schedule of prizes to be carved from the purse is being held up pending tabulation of replies to a question sent to 1300 members of the Professional Golfers' Association by President George Jacobus. Opinions were asked on a new method of distributing the prize money, proposed by Colonel Doherty. The new plan would split the purse in two equal sections. Pros who finished in the first 30 in the national open or qualified in the field of 64 in the National P. G. A. championship would compete for a $2500 first prize and supplementary awards. The others would compete in a second division with the same prize money hung up.

New Orleans Wins, 9 to 2

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 29 (AP)—Three Galveston pitchers were wild and ineffective last night and the New Orleans Pelicans defeated the Bucs, 9 to 2. Denny Galehouse was the winning boxman. The victory was the Pelicans' second in the first three games of the Dixie series. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New Orleans	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	9	9	1
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	0

Batteries—Galehouse and Autry; Jorgens, Jakucki, Gibbs and Linton.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	99	53	.651
New York	93	58	.616
Cleveland	83	68	.550
Boston	75	75	.500
Philadelphia	67	81	.453
St. Louis	67	83	.447
Washington	64	85	.430
Chicago	52	97	.349

Result Sept. 28

No games scheduled.

Runyan Wins at Tarrytown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29—Paul Runyan, Professional Golfers' Association champion, won the Westchester open golf championship at the Rockwood Hall Country Club course yesterday with a card of 286 for the 72 holes of medal play. William Macfarlane, former United States open champion, finished second, one stroke behind, while Jack Patroni, who was leading at the halfway mark, was third with 291.

Vancouver Woman Captures Canadian Golf Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29—A drive of close to 250 yards straight down the center of the fairway on the seventeenth hole of the 18-hole final for the Canadian ladies' close golf championship yesterday proved disastrous to the hopes of Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Toronto Golf Club, of winning the title as the drive rolled into a creek and cost her a penalty stroke and the hole. At the time her match with Mrs. C. B. Ford of Vancouver was all square and the loss of the hole compelled her to press on the eighteenth and her drive sliced into the woods, resulting in her losing the hole.

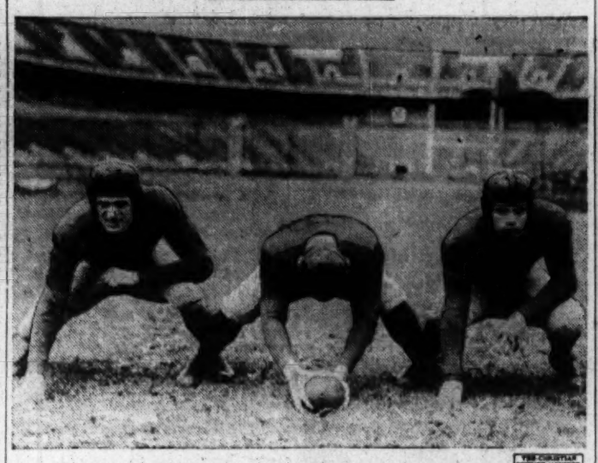
The match was one of the best women's finals ever staged in Canada and the lead was never greater than one hole until the eighteenth. Mrs. Ford won two of the first nine holes and Mrs. Gouinlock one, the other six being halved, coming in every hole was won and lost. Mrs. Gouinlock took the lead by winning the tenth and eleventh, lost the twelfth, won the thirteenth and then lost the fourteenth. Missing a short putt on this hole unnerved her and she partially missed her drive on the fifteenth and lost the hole, but then won the sixteenth to square the match.

Both players missed a few shots, mainly in traps and on the greens, but Mrs. Ford was only five over par for the 18 holes, with Mrs. Gouinlock five more, dropping two, one each of the last two holes. Mrs. Roy Horne of Edmonton defeated Agnes Garvey of London in the consolation championship final, 6 and 5. The summary:

Canadian Ladies' Close Golf Championship Final

Mrs. C. B. Ford, Vancouver, defeated Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Toronto Golf Club, 2 up.

Coach Dick Hanley Looms Up In the Evolution of Guard Play



Showing How Guards Are Permitted to Lock Legs With the Center to Form a Solid Barrier to Rivals Attempting to Slice Through to Block Place Kicks, Drop Kicks and Punts. It Is Illegal for Other Linemen to Lock Legs.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—The play of the guards has undergone radical development in the last few years in American football. The guard's duties have been varied and extended to the point where he must be intelligent, agile and speedy, whereas formerly it was thought any big, powerful boy could be a guard. Using the guards to run interference for the ball carriers on offtackle, endsweep and cutback running plays has caused most of the changes in guard technique.

The Offensive Guard in the Black Jersey Makes a Knee Blocking Charge. Keeping Low, He Lunges Into the Opponent as the Latter Attempts to Pass the Scrimmage Line. The Guard Keeps Charging on All Fours, Using the Quick Foot Recovery to Drive the Opponent Out of the Play.

College Football Results

Arkansas 6, Springfield T. 0.
Arizona 7, San Diego State 0.
Apprentice School 39, Guildford 7.
Birmingham-Southern 19, Loyola 2.
Bucknell 12, Davis & Elkins 0.
Butler 14, Ball Teachers 4.
Central (Mo.) 6, Baker 0.
Colorado Aggies 12, Colorado T. 0.
Dayton 31, Morris Harvey 14.
Denison 19, Findlay 13.
DePaul 33, Ripon 6.
Detroit 38, Central State 0.
Eau Clair T. 7, Mankato T. 6.
Emory & Henry 6, Elon 0.
Emporia T. 6, Haskell 0.
Franklin 18, Rose P. I. 6.
Hastings 20, Kansas Wesleyan 7.
Hope College 6, Ferris Institute 0.
John Carroll 34, Westminster 14.
Kent State 6, Muskingum 6.
Lenoir-Rhyne 23, Piedmont 0.
Linfield 7, Pacific Lutheran 2.
Louisiana P. I. 7, Magnolia A. & M. 0.
Loyola 12, La Verne 0.
Marietta 28, Rio Grande 9.
McPherson 6, Bethel 0.
Millsaps 19, Southwestern (La.) 2.
Montana State 6, Minot T. 0.
North Dakota 14, Omaha 0.
Northville 7, Houghton S. of M. 6.
Northwest T. 7, Nebraska Wesleyan 3.
Oklahoma A. and M. 12, Okla. Baptist 0.
Pacific 7, Southern Oregon N. 0.
Pittsburg T. 25, Tahlequah T. 0.
Puget Sound 19, Albany 7.
San Francisco 10, Oregon State 0.
Santa Barbara State 6, Pomona 0.
Simpson 7, Kirksville Teachers 0.
Southwest'n (Kan.) 44, Bethany (Kan.) 0
Southwest T. 9, West Texas T. 0.
St. Ambrose 21, Central 6.
St. Benedicts 18, Ottawa 0.
St. Olf 2, St. Thomas 0.
Stevens Point 7, La Crosse S. T. 0.
Tempe T. 25, California Tech 7.
Union (Ky.) 37, Lee McRae 6.
Utah 6, Drake 0
Utah Aggies 26, Denver 7.
Washington 18, McKendree 0.
West Virginia 7, Duquesne 0.
Westchester T. 9, Muhlenberg 0.
Wichita 45, Friends 0.
Winona T. 6, Bemidji T. 0.
Wittenberg 19, Danville Normal 0.
W. & M. 1938 25, Louisburg 7.
Xavier 32, Kenyon 0.

Willie Coggin Leads Pack

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 29 (AP)—Willie Goggin, Sacramento, Calif., professional, spread-eagled the field of 89 in the $3000 Columbus open golf tournament here yesterday, turning in a 69, 3 under par, on the first 18 holes or the 72-hole medal play test at Scioto Country Club. Goggin, runner-up for the P. G. A. championship last year, hit the turn in 33 and then came home in par figures. Abe Espinosa of Chicago, after a bad 39 on the outgoing nine, came back in 33 for a par 72 and second place. His brother, Al Espinosa of Akron, Ohio, open champion in 1932 and 1933, also went out in 39, but cut that down to 35 on the way in to tie at 74 with several others for third place.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	70	31	.693
Hollywood	56	42	.571
Missions	53	45	.541
San Francisco	51	49	.510
Seattle	50	49	.505
Oakland	48	52	.480
Portland	35	63	.357
Sacramento	34	66	.340

Results Sept. 28

Oakland 6, Missions 2.
San Francisco 4, Portland 3.
Sacramento 8, Hollywood 3.
Los Angeles 9, Seattle 5.
Los Angeles 2, Seattle 1.

Columbus Takes Opener

TORONTO, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds, champions of the American Association, last night defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League, 7 to 1, in the opening game of the Little World Series. Ed Greer held the Leafs to five hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbus	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—	7	12	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	5	1

Batteries—Greer and O'Dea; Brennan, Pattison and Heving. Losing pitcher—Brennan. Umpires—Nallin and Goetz. Time—1h. 58m.

The guard has become such an all-around player; he may be shifted to almost any place on the team in emergency.

Coach Richard E. (Dick) Hanley at Northwestern University is one of the successful football mentors contributing to the evolution of the modern guard. He says the privilege of running interference for ball carriers has made playing guard much more interesting than in the old days. Guards must still be rugged enough, however, to bear the brunt of charging and blocking in the line on offense, and on defense protect against passes and spread plays and charge into thrusts at the line.

Outstanding Guards

Most of the outstanding guards of recent years, includinng C. L. Munn of Minnesota, W. S. Woodworth of Northwestern, Aaron Rosenberg of Southern California, Jack Cannon of Notre Dame, William Corbus of Stanford and Northwestern's present captain, Albert P. Kawal, developed under the modern system o guard play and became all-aroun. stars, as well as leaders who set the standard of enthusiasm for their teams.

In general, according to Coach Hanley, the guard's stance on the offensive is a squatting position like a baseball catcher. He plants his outside foot back and outside hand down, his feet widespread and poised on the inside of the balls of the feet. He never rests on the heels, and he maintains a balance so there is practically no weight on his hand. He must be able to charge straight ahead, cross block, or pull out to either side without showing intentions to his opponents.

Taking positions on the line of scrimmage, guards may at times lock legs with the center. This aids the three middle players to protect against rivals slicing through and blocking place kicks, drop kicks and punts. It also gives them close contact for a forward charge when a plunge is called over the middle of the line. However, this stance is not advantageous in coming out of the line for running interference, as it would complicate the footwork.

Coming out of the line to run interference, the guards usually work in pairs. They step back, circle in tandem back of the line to the point of attack, turn and charge shoulder to shoulder down the field, with the ball carrier "climbing up their shins." Their aim is to draw the defensive players into them, whereat they charge or block, taking out the defender and clearing the ball carrier's path.

Coach Hanley Develops Stance

Coach Hanley has developed a guard stance he believes peculiarly adapted for coming out of the line. This, naturally, is the standard stance for his guards on all plays, for if they assume this particular position only previous to coming out for interference, they would betray their purpose.

"The old style," said Coach Hanley, "was to put the inside foot back and the outside hand down." Inside and outside are calculated with reference to the center. "Guards pivoted on the inside foot, bringing the outside foot behind the position occupied by the inside foot when the play started. This is still used by many teams but it loses much time and shows intention.

"The new position advances the inside foot, places the outside foot back and the outside hand down. The pushoff is from the inside foot, a short step taken by the outside foot, turning the body, and starting the run."

This action occurs just after the ball is snapped. It is important the player keep low. Some have a tendency to give away their plan by rising slightly in preparation for this play. This or any other signaling of the intentions will bring an opponent through the hole on the guard's heels and spoil the play.

"However, this 'giving the play away' can be used to advantage, if done intentionally. The really smart guard is a deceptive actor. After the ball is snapped he may make a motion, such as faking with the head, indicating he is coming out to run interference, when his real purpose is to stay in and block.

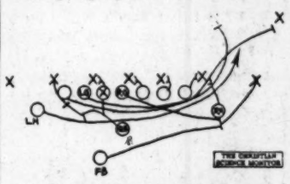
"If an opposing player gives us trouble, following the guard through the hole he leaves in coming out for interference, we design a play against him. We tell him in advance, somehow, the guard is coming out, so he will follow decisively. Then we have a tackle or a quarterback block the intruder by surprise, and then send a delayed buck through the hole."

Quick Opening Charge

"After pulling out," said Coach Hanley, "the guard must be able to take out of play some assigned defensive man. He must pull out fast, run low, and block or take out his opponent. Against a fast charging opponent he must leave his feet; against a waiting lineman he can use a shoulder or screen block.

"If the guard is the apex of a shoulder-to-shoulder charge, he lunges straight into his man, on all fours, feet well spread, tail low and head back, being careful not to be knocked down," he said. "The others on the line keep contact with him by means of their elbows. The shoulder-to-shoulder charge should be a low, lifting effort, and regardless of the position of opponents must be directed straight ahead.

"The quick opening charge is made with a short step with the back foot, as if going by the opponent, then sideswiping him with shoulder or hip, or pivoting quickly and driving him out with the shoulder. On a combination charge the guard's duty is to knock the legs out from under his opponent, while other linemen push him away from the play."



A Reverse Play in Which Northwestern Uses Guards for Interference. The Quarterback Takes the Ball, Runs Toward Left Halfback, Who Meets Him, Taking the Ball and Sweeping Around the Opponents' Left Tackle. The Right Guard Comes Out and Helps the Fullback Take the Opposing Left End Out of the Play, While the Left Guard Comes Out, Sees the Right End and Right Halfback Block the Opposing Left Tackle, and the Guard Goes Through With the Runner and Takes out the Opposing Right Halfback. The Left End, Who Comes Out, and Other Blocking Assignments Are Also Shown.

Coach Hanley said on defense the guard should be able to shift along with the offense without raising. On the charge he should keep his feet driving forward, never giving ground. His stance to start places the inside foot fairly well back so he can drive off it with power. He must charge aggressively at all times except on punts or pass plays. He must adjust himself to play equally well against six or seven-man lines, which differ considerably. He must keep his eye on the ball and at the same time see the opponents he is working on. Hints for guards were listed by Coach Hanley as follows:

1—Assume offensive position which will permit you to do all things from it—cross blocking, straight ahead, charging, side-swiping and pulling out.

2—Keep tail low, head back, weight evenly distributed, eyes open and a world of leg drive when charging.

3—Do not lunge and stop, but recover fast and keep driving your man out.

4—On combination charge, keep contact with men on either side of you, and if play fails try to find out who failed.

5—Try to see who makes the tackles.

6—On kicks, make the offensive man show, let him crash in.

7—In running interference, get out fast, stay low, and take assigned defensive man out of the play.

8—On cross-blocking plays, time your block properly.

9—On defense, charge aggressively always except against spread plays.

10—Remember tactical situation.

11—On defense, get across the line of scrimmage as quickly as possible.

12—Mix up your defensive tactics.

13—On defense, keep in contact with your tackle and work with him.

14—Be aggressive, confident and a battler.

15—Practice your various assignments while you are fresh.

Next Saturday The Christian Science Monitor will run another story on how to play football by another leading college coach.

Mustangs Show Much Power In First Contest

Southwest Football Teams Come Through Week-end Successfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 29—There were no peers to Southwest Conference football teams among the first week opponents as five Lone Star elevens marched through their smaller competition in the initial round of preliminary games. The scores ranged from a 33-to-0 victory amassed by Southern Methodist to a 12-to-6 decision gained by Texas.

If there were any surprises in the first week tests, it was the six-point victory credited to the Texas gridmen. Their opponents, a burly West Texas eleven, Texas Tech, a team that for the past several seasons has been the vane of Southwest Conference grid teams, were favored to defeat the inexperienced Longhorns. But the "breaks" were against the Texas Tech eleven Saturday and the Longhorns led by the slippery B. E. Hilliard '36 came through to keep the Southwest football slate clean. A blocked kick and a 96-yard run by Hilliard accounted for Texas' tallies.

In piling up the largest number of points for the week, Southern Methodist showed the accuracy of the critics in considering the Mustangs as the mostly likely 1934 champion. It was a pleasing victory as North Texas State Teacher gave the Dallas eleven a humiliating 7-to-0 beating in the season's opening contest last year.

Rice Institute broke a precedent last week when the Owls trounced Loyola, 12-to-0. It was the first time in five years that the Texas College had gained a victory over the Louisiana team on the New Orleans gridiron. The score does not indicate the decisive manner in which the Houston eleven defeated the Wolfpack. A stubborn Rice line kept the ball in Loyola territory during most of the contest. Only a muddy field kept the Owls from piling up a more conclusive score.

Texas A. & M. marched through San Houston to the tune of 28-to-0 in an uninteresting contest. The Aggies proved superior in all departments. Texas Christian U. 1932 champions, scored at will to down Daniel Baker 33-to-7. The Horned Frogs dsplayed not only a smooth functioning first team but uncovered a prospective group of recruits, who may prove valuable in this year's pennant chase. Arkansas in a non-scheduled tilt defeated the freshmen eleven by four touchdowns.

There will be little interest in Southwest Conference games this week-end. Rice has the hardest battle, meeting Louisiana State. The other teams meet minor opponents. Baylor and Arkansas make their first scheduled appearance this week end. Both are heavy favorites to win. The Bears play St. Edwards while Arkansas meets College of the Ozarks. Other contests are Texas vs. the Texas freshmen; Texas Aggies vs. Texas A. & I., Southern Methodist vs. Austin, and Texas Christian vs. North Texas State Teachers.

Norwegian Athletic Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—Members of the famous Achilles Club—past and present athletes of Oxford and Cambridge Universities—figured conspicuously in the Norwegian Amateur Athletic Association's 1934 championships here recently. J. E. Lovelock, the British Empire mile champion, won the 1500-meter race in 3m. 57.3s., and J. C. Horsfall, an Australian who is expected to go to Princeton when he leaves Cambridge, was the victory in the 200 meters. Horsfall won in 22.1s., while another Cantab, D. L. Rathbone, was third, second place being taken by A Schonheyder, Norway. Rathbone was only narrowly beaten in the 400-meter race, won by H. Carson, Norway, in 50.3s. Other placings by Achilles men were: Third in the 800 meters, H. S. Townend; second in the 100 meters, J. C. Horsfall; and second in the 100-meter relay, Horsfall, Lovelock, Townend and Rathbone. These three events were won by H. Carson, Norway (1m. 58.2s.), A. Strandberg, Sweden (10.8s.), and the Norwegian students' team (2m. 1.3s.), respectively.

Scott-Paine's Four Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, Italy—In what he declared to be his last race, Hubert Scott-Paine, famous British speedboat racer, shattered four records here recently when he covered a measured mile in Miss Britain III at an average speed of 177.185 kilometers per hour (approximately 111 miles per hour). This performance broke the world's speed record for salt water; the world's single-engined boat record; the European sea-mile record; and the Italian sea-mile record. All these records were previously held by the late Sir Henry Segrave with a speed of 92.68 m. p. h. Commodore Gar Wood, of the United States, holds the record for the fastest motorboat journey. With Miss America in fresh water he established a world's best of 124.81 m. p. h. Miss America is a four-engined boat of 8000 horsepower and is a monster compared to the single-engined Miss Britain of 1375 horse power.

Larsen Sets New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—George Larsen, a member of the Canadian swimming team which visited this country recently for the British Empire Games, has set up a new British record of 53.2s. for the 100-yard freestyle. He stayed in the motherland after his team mates had returned to Canada. The former record was held by S. de Barany of Hungary, who returned exactly 54s. at Liverpool in September, 1928. In the Empire Games Larsen was second to George Burleigh, Canada, in the 100-yard freestyle race and was a member of the Canadian team that won the 880-yard relay event. In the gala here, at the Victoria Baths, which "featured" Larsen's successful attempt on the 100-yard record, the Oldham Police won the Northern Counties senior waterpolo championship for the third year in succession. In the final match they defeated Lancaster, 5 goals to 0.

Third Race Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 29—The third race of the British-American Cup series is scheduled to take place today off this port. The four United States and four British boats started out yesterday over a 12-mile course; but before the boats had covered a quarter of the distance, the race was canceled on account of lack of breeze. At the time the race was called Kyla, owned by William Russell, and Melita, owned by R. M. Teacher, both of Great Britain, were out in front for the first time that a British boat had led during the series. There was a seven-knot breeze blowing at the start; but it finally faded out entirely.

Roach to Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mickey Roach, pilot of the Syracuse team for the last three years, yesterday signed a contract to manage and coach the Buffalo team in the International Hockey League this winter, Frank B. Baird Jr., president, announced.

British Women Are Repulsed In Curtis Matches

Americans Sweep Five Out of Six From Invading Golf Challenge

CHEVY CHASE, Md., Sept. 29 (AP)—Sweeping five of the six single matches, the American Curtis Cup team yesterday repulsed a spirited challenge by England's foremost feminine golfers and successfully defended the international trophy by a point score of 6½ to 2½.

Put on their mettle when the invaders delivered a surprising blow in dividing the three Scotch foursomes the previous day, the American stars crossed the experts by capturing all but one of the half-dozen 18-hole singles contests over the Chevy Chase course yesterday afternoon.

Strangely enough, it wasn't an Englishwoman, but actually a veteran contender from the Irish Free State who stroked out the only triumph accredited to the British forces, in a closely-contested duel. Mrs. J. B. Walker, runnerup in the Irish championship this year, won 3 and 2 from Mrs. Anella Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas, one of the "freshmen" of the American squad.

U. S. Stars Flew High

In the other matches this country's stars flew high, virtually all the way. Mrs. Leona Pressley Cheney, stocky, blonde-haired Californian, came through with the first United States decision, crushing Pamela Barton, the 17-year-old darling of the visitors, 7 and 5.

Maureen Orcutt, the long-hitting Englewood, N. J., veteran, authored the next most impressive American win with a 4-and-2 decision over Molly Gourlay. The American champion, Virginia Van Wie, was 1 down to the former English titleholder, Diana Fishwick, through the first nine holes, but rallied on the home stretch to defeat her rival, 2 and 1.

Charlotte Glutting, the young star from New Jersey, played the best golf of the series, finishing four over par to win from Wanda Morgan, 3 and 2. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City turned in the last American victory with a 3-and-2 conquest of Diana Plumpton.

Pamela Falters

The auburn-haired Pamela found the strain of the international competition, combined with some very fine golf by Mrs. Cheney, too much. She "blew" rather rapidly following a good start in which she had the American 1 down after three holes.

Starting with the 4th, the Californian won nine of the next 10 holes to eliminate her young opponent. A six, one over par on the 8th, presented Pamela with her only winning hole. Mrs. Cheney was bunkered and took a seven.

One down through the third, Miss Orcutt turned loose a near-par assault that won six successive holes and left her with an amazing lead of 5 up on the experienced Miss Gourlay as they faced the second nine. The English girl came back but Miss Orcutt's sizable putt for a bridie 4 at the 16th wound up the match.

Makes Best Start

Charlotte Glutting was off to the best start of any of the home forces, winning the first three holes from Miss Morgan and rounding the turn with the same advantage. Her medal for the first nine holes was 40, two over par, after which she dropped back but produced a birdie four on the 16th to win.

A putting lapse on the first few holes almost proved disastrous for the national champion. Miss Van Wie, after winning the first, three-putted both the second and third to be 1 down. Shooting a 41, Miss Fishwick crossed to the tenth tee with a one-hole lead, but Virginia won the tenth, eleventh and thirteenth with pars and with a two-hole lead, played safely to halve the next four holes, and win.

Sinking a 10-foot putt for a birdie 4 on the 6th and winning the 7th where Miss Plumpton was bunkered, Mrs. Hill maintained a 2-up advantage through the ninth, which she increased to three on the 12th with another par 4.

Poor driving brought defeat to Mrs. Goldthwaite, the former southern titleholder. All square through the turn, her Irish opponent won the 12th, 13th and 16th to render the only verdict in favor of the invaders.

How Weather Affects Fish Industry Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—How Canada's fish industry is aided by the calculations of weather men stationed along the seacoast, estimating fishing conditions and determining the best time to cure or smoke fish, was explained to members of the American Fisheries' Society at its convention here, by Mr. H. B. Hachey, hydrographer of the Dominion's Atlantic Biological Station.

"Weather forecasts are of interest to the fisheries," he said. "In the cured fish business it is of importance to know when the fish should be placed on the flakes to dry. Satisfactory smoking of fish is dependent upon the humidity of the air. The shipper of fresh frozen fish is directly interested in the state of the weather which will indicate the proper time for shipping. There is reason for supposing that at some future time predictions of weather may play an important rôle in forecasting the nature of the fisheries."

The One-Club Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—When T. W. Glidden, the popular skipper of the West Bromwich Albion Association Football Club, stepped onto the field in the recent match at Highbury, London, against The Arsenal, he made his 450th appearance for his club. Four hundred and twenty of his appearances have been in connection with the Football League and the remaining 30 were in games in the Football Association Challenge Cup tournament. The Albion won the cup in season 1930-31. Glidden, who operates on the right wing of the attack, is a consistent goal scorer. He has netted the ball on 131 occasions—126 times in league engagements. During his 10 years with the Albion, Glidden has missed only 17 games for the side. Last season he played in every one of the Albion's matches.

Italian Track Comment

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The First European Championships

Turin, Italy

TO AN Englishman in Italy, the growth of sport in that country is something astonishing. And the efficiency of its organization merits high praise. As witness the first European track and field event athletics championships decided here recently at the new and splendidly appointed Mussolini Stadium. The meet was the first of a series that will be held at four yearly intervals, and it attracted entries from all the major nations of Europe, excepting Great Britain, Russia and Spain. The Britishers did not support the festival, as their own 1934 season, featuring the second Empire Games, had made heavy calls upon them.

Above Olympic Standard

A comparison of statistics shows that some of the performances here would have been good enough to win Olympic championships at Los Angeles, U. S. A., in 1932. Matti Jarvinen's javelin throw of 251ft. 6 in., for example (a world's record this); Harald Andersson's 165ft. 3⅜in. in the discus throw, and Kalevi Kotkas's 6ft. 6⅝in. in the running high jump. Jarvinen and Kotkas are Finns. Andersson is a Swede. The 50 000-meter walk was won by Janis Dalinsch of Latvia in 4h. 49m. 52.3s., which is faster time than the winner returned for this event at Los Angeles, and in the running races, as a whole, the standard here was only a shade inferior to that obtaining at the 1932 Olympic festival. In brief, the first European championships were a very fine show.

One Man Wins Twice

Two hundred and ninety competitors participated from 23 countries, and the only man who succeeded in winning two titles was the celebrated Dutch sprinter, Christiaan Berger. He was victorious in the 100 and 200-meter dashes. The shorter race was awarded at first to Erich Borchmeyer of Germany; but after the judges had seen a film of the finish, they declared Berger the winner by 40 centimeters (15 inches). The incident recalled what occurred at Los Angeles in the final of the 110-meter hurdles. On that occasion, the judges gave the third place to D. O. Finlay of Britain instead of to Jack A. C. Keller, U. S. A., as the result of what they saw on the screen. Miklos Szabos of Hungary came very near to becoming a dual champion. He won the 800 meters, after lying fourth 100 yards from home, and in the 1500 meters produced a similar sort of dramatic finish. But, in the second instance, Luigi Beccali, Italy's Olympic champion for 1500 meters, proved just a little too strong for him.

New Bright Stars

Several up-and-coming athletes figured conspicuously here, and pride of place among them must be given to Roger Rochard, a 21-year-old Frenchman, who won the 5000 meters against very formidable opposition. His rivals included Janusz Kusocinski, popularly known as the "Polish Nurmi," holder of the Olympic 10,000-meter championship. Rochard made his big effort about 600 yards from the tape—which many people thought was rather soon—and he won by over 20 yards. But the youngsters did not have all the limelight. Oh, no. For Paul Martin of Switzerland was among those present, and so were Luigi Facelli, Italy, and Sten Pettersen, Sweden. All three of these great veterans were at the Olympic Games in Paris . . . and that was 10 years ago.

'Gibson Family' Musical Radio Show Found Living Up to Its Publicity

When a radio sponsor spends a great deal of time and money to produce an "original" radio program, he also spends a great deal more money entertaining radio editors and flooding them with publicity.

When Procter & Gamble, soap manufacturers, of Cincinnati, at great expense and with lengthy rehearsals created "The Gibson Family," an original radio musical comedy with book by Cortney Ryley Cooper and music by Arthur Schwartz and Howard Dietz, Broadway musical comedy show music writers, it decided that it had something which would stand "building up" rather better than the usual type of radio program.

A month or so ago radio editors first heard from the Cincinnati concern. They were asked whether radio did not need new art forms written especially for it. That single question was not hard to answer—yes. But it sounded like an idealist talking about a radio Utopia. Surely no sponsor could be pushing these seemingly radical ideas. Experience-bitten reviewers kept their fingers crossed.

When the next piece of publicity arrived, stating quite definitely that musical comedy was an art form that needed a special technique for radio, it had the appearance of a trial balloon. Then came the crystallizing announcement that Procter & Gamble had contracted for "The Gibson Family" weekly over the WEAF nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company, beginning at 9:30 p. m., E. D. T., on Sept. 15.

But a great amount of ballyhoo always precedes new programs good, bad or indifferent. So reviewers resigned themselves to hear no more than the usual thin variety program frame, cued together with smart quips by an innocuous radio family. Came the program—and surprise. "The Gibson Family" was quite worthy of the publicity it had received. It had a tone musical comedy frame and its music could stand on its own merits.

Briefly the idea is the usual love interest in the girl whose suitor is under a cloud, a suspicious father, a juvenile comedy pair who talk in the extravagant manner of modern juveniles, and a shambling old Negro servant whose garrulity is the despair of the family.

Improvements in the piece would be addition of dramatic action and elimination of a tendency to "overplug" the music. In true serial fashion, however, this musical comedy leaves listeners properly wondering about the suitor's mysterious past which only the father seems to know. In spite of its minor shortcomings, the "Gibsons" is good radio fare.

An interesting problem comes up if the fashion of having Broadway composers write special music for radio program spreads. Already the sponsors of the "Gibsons" have announced that their program music is available through the regular sheet music channels. What are sponsors who depend upon popular music going to do when the music of other radio programs becomes popular?

Also, "What," asks many a radio editor, with a suggestion of a twinkie in his eye, "is going to happen when radio programs start to become as good as their publicity?" A. D. H.

Fabricated Structural Steel

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—According to final returns received by the American Institute of Steel Contruction, August bookings of fabricated structural steel recorded a 28 per cent recovery from that of July, the low point of the summer. This estimate was based on reports from 82 per cent of the industry.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
142 Massachusetts Avenue

NEW YORK, N. Y.

13 E. 38th Street
VANDERBILT
Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meals
Lunch 50c
Dinner 65c-80c-$1.00

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
54TH SEASON OPENS OCTOBER 12-13
LAST DAYS OF SEASON SALE
BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA
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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Geography in the Early Grades

A Map-Making Project Growing Out of Class Study

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOWHERE in teaching is the correlation of ideas more vital than in the study of geography. With thoughtful people of the world more and more closely bound together in unity of purpose; with the questions of trade and commerce with the uttermost parts of the earth one of the uppermost topics of the day; with the means of transportation continually exceeding themselves in the matters of speed and invention—the study of the face of the earth with its various activities is one of prime importance.

The question of presenting this subject to the second and third grades in such a manner as to give the roots of the knowledge of it the care and nourishment they should have, is one to be given the teacher's best thought.

This presentation must certainly reach far beyond the margin of the colored map.

But the fall term in geography may well begin with the story of maps and their making.

At Harvard University there may be seen one of the earliest known maps in existence. It is a plaque of clay, upon which have been traced, ages ago, certain lines and figures to designate the lay of a certain spot of land in the east.

One can easily imagine that the first map ever drawn, was in the dust of the desert, where a hand holding a stick traced a line and a curve and one or two hieroglyphics there, to show someone who was coming after the artist, where water was to be found.

As time went on, lines and curves were transferred to paper, and as the boundaries of the known world widened, the maps grew larger and became guides for exploring feet, which pressed farther and farther into the wonders of the regions which for centuries had lured the efforts of mankind to further paths on sea and land.

An inspection of early maps shows how largely their makers drew upon their imagination in making them and laying out the face of the earth over which they planned to travel. Nevertheless, these map makers were very close to the object of their study, close to the plains and rivers and seas about which they strove to gain a comprehensive knowledge.

The object of the teacher is to wake the interest of the pupil to a vital activity concerning his studies. Nowhere can this be more easily done than with the study of geography.

Stories of Explorers

To begin: the stories of the great explorers discovering new lands, sailing unknown seas, coming upon shores well known to childish minds, are ones that quickly catch the child's fancy. A small second grade girl was once heard to say in delighted satisfaction: "If I had been Columbus I wouldn't have called America, India." These stories are great favorites; but how to get them out of books? How to make geography real to our pupils? That is the question that confronts the teacher of today.

If a school is situated in the country, this is a matter easy to decide. For out in the school grounds, on the face of the earth itself, one may not only trace, but build the map of the world in miniature. It is well to have the children with the teacher from the first step of the undertaking.

First of all, a piece of ground must be cleared as if for a garden. Leaving spaces at the top and bottom of this tract of earth for further attention, set in the continents side by side, by piling up mounds of earth in the familiar shapes. Place the Americas on the left, reaching toward the west, and Europe, Asia and Africa on the right. Build these up to an evident height, leaving the basins for the seas and oceans deep enough to fill with water later on.

Lay stones at the top and bottom of the tract, close together at the peaks, then spreading out and thinning as they continue down toward the continents. Spread salt thickly on these stones, letting that become scarce and scattered too, as it is carried down and up from the North and South Poles. Greenland and part of Alaska should be covered with salt too, to designate the other snowy, icy parts of the globe.

A dark colored string may be stretched over the center of the world for the equator; but it seems better to leave all imaginary markings out of the scheme during the early part of this building.

Verdure and Peoples

Given the continents and the seas and the snowy poles, the verdure of the earth is next in place; and here the seasons in different parts of the world can be brought very vividly into play. It is autumn in the United States now; the spring is just beginning at the South Pole.

The waking seasons may be designated by sprigs of green stuck in the earth at their proper places. There will be many small weeds of red and yellow, to be had in autumn colors.

Then comes the peopling of the earth. This has to be done a little at a time, and will provide valuable seat work for many days. Two or three small figures cut out of cardboard and colored in proper costume will suffice for each land. There will be many of these: Arabs, Chinese, Eskimos, American Indians, Caucasians. One can never overestimate the value of the knowledge of the costumes of different lands, reflecting as they do the characteristics of a people. The tiny paper-dolls should be set in place not once, but many times, until the nation each represents, and its location on the face of the earth has impressed itself upon the children's minds. Also, they should be set in, in due succession: Asia, Southern Europe, and so on, until finally the western shores, hitherto peopled only by American Indians, receive the white man.

The activities of the human race call for a further development of ideas.

It is an opportune fact that Columbus Day comes so close to the opening of the school year. Paper boats should be in readiness for this day, and the Atlantic basin should be filled in with water to demonstrate the actual voyage. Further voyages and explorations follow this, ending only with the South Pole explorers of the present day.

The products of the various parts of the earth are next in order, and this calls for the division of the earth's surface into towns and countryside.

For economy of space, it is well to have small white flags with the names of cities printed on them: Philadelphia, New York, Boston, London, Paris, Constantinople. The country districts are designated by green. Layers of sand are spread over the desert places. The mountain ranges are molded on the continents, and the river beds are traced with a stick in the soft earth.

With the listings of the products of the different countries comes the thought of trade and commerce.

Again paper boats should be built and their journeys made with the proper stops at the various ports. Paper railroad trains may be made, too, to travel with their loads of supplies. The small automobiles which can be bought at the 5 and 10-cent stores are valuable adjuncts of this geography project, and of course the airships will not be forgotten.

Mails, industries, customs, activities of the different peoples of the world can be brought into play in almost endless ways, with not too great effort, and with a minimum of expense.

For City Schools

If this method is to be carried out in a town or city school, the sand box will have to be called into coöperation; but the same ideas can be carried out on a limited scale here.

The waters will be the great fact to surmount, but they may easily be put in place within tin receptacles, twisted and shaped with strong pliers, out of saltine and other tin boxes found in all homes. It will add to the children's interest to bring these to school themselves, and their very composition adds to the effect of gray water.

This getting down to actual brown earth and particles of sand in the study of the face of the earth and the myriad acts which are carried out upon it, is not as stupendous as it may seem. The great fact concerning it to be kept in mind, is to do one thing at a time, and let further activities unfold themselves in a natural sequence.

Many things not gone into in detail in this article, will be thought of by the teacher who presents the subject of geography to her young pupils along the lines suggested here.

She may build a definite rock formation on the parts of the earth where they rightfully belong, and by this will be planted the seeds for the study of geology. She may make the great forests of the world and the lack of them one of her main topics of study, setting tiny tops of evergreens and other real trees in their proper place in the children's miniature world; and here will begin deep in some child's heart the love of the study of natural history and the marvelous facts attendant upon the growth of a tree; and there may also follow a dawning comprehension of the coöperation in the forces of nature which impels the roots of the trees to garner up the water for the use of man and beast.

Another teacher may stress the subject of the people of the world; how they govern themselves; what offering they give in the way of art, learning, science, discovery—to the world at large.

Such a method will at least make the study of geography attractive to young children. It will show them that it is their own brown earth of which they are learning, connected by long miles of the same earth with other wide reaches; and linked to other nations of the same brown fertile soil, by the great waterways of the world.

As he sees the continents and the seas and the oceans lying before him in miniature, just as they lie in their entirety on a wider scale, the fact of geography will be real to him perhaps. And further still, as he looks at it he will see how at one mankind is after all—in his efforts, his means of sustenance and his thoughts—and that the face of the earth cannot be divided into isolated parts.

Keystone From Associated Press

Typing Taught as a Tool Subject

First, Second and Third Graders of Horace Mann School, at Teachers College, Columbia University, Are Given a Course in the Use of the Typewriter With Drills Suited to Their Age. The Object Is to Make Available to Children a New Tool for Writing.

Typewriters are fascinating to children, and have proved effective allies in helping the child to learn to spell, and also in building up standards of neatness in manuscript work. The added zest the typewriter injects into reading and writing has actually pulled many a child out of the mal-adjusted group, according to reports from large city school systems. Experimental work has been extensively carried on in the public schools of New York City and of Topeka, Kan., and in special sight-conservation groups in Washington, D. C.

The Parent

Helping Children to Express Selflessness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the Parent Column so much lately, with all its letters on the working out of children's problems, that I have felt how earnestly I would like to make another contribution to this column. I am not a parent, but consider myself in the light of one, for I have worked with children for more than 20 years. I love them dearly, and count them among my best friends. It is because of this love and friendship I have for little children that I am writing this letter, hoping its message may reach many adults and prove of practical assistance.

It has been borne in on me lately with renewed vigor how all important is the tending of selflessness in children. Much observation and experience have shown me some ways in which this priceless possession can be guarded, and brought out in the child, if we adults will intelligently and selflessly do our part.

We all know that to bring out a quality in a child we must first express that quality ourselves. So I put first in importance the understanding, selfless activity of the parent, teacher or friends of the child. We love a sweetly natural child, free from embarrassment and from self-consciousness, one with a joyous, fresh earnestness, that feels its freedom to carry out the constructive activities of childhood, and to live thoughtfully toward others. Then how can we help to bring out the thing we love?

First, we must develop a sympathetic understanding in ourselves of what childhood really is. We must climb down from the attitude which views it from afar as something outgrown by ourselves through worldly experience and much learning. For, if viewed from this angle, we shall not let go the superiority which unconsciously looks down on youth as something inferior and distant, which condescends to, or dominates it, rather than companioning with it. Superiority and condescension make the child feel a sense of inferiority and lack.

We need to go further, and welcome the child viewpoint and joys of life right into our own thinking. Childlikeness will then begin to function in our own lives. We shall find ourselves viewing life as a great exploring campaign, viewing and loving others with a childlike faith in the good in them. We shall eagerly give sweet and happy service, feel burdens light, life joyous and free and full of fun. This child viewpoint in us will draw children to us. They will feel the happy expectancy, sympathy, and friendship in us, and it will attract an immediate response from them. We shall no longer laugh over the charm of the entirely natural ways of childhood, draw attention to little ones' looks, to their ways and to their sayings, as though they were unusual and extraordinary. No, rather, with the added experience of years, we shall companion with, shelter, and give to the entire naturalness, earnestness and beauty of childhood.

In my experience, I have seen so many lovely children given more than they can meet, through the attitude of a fond adult. The child is watched perpetually, her sayings laughed at, her earnestness treated with amusement, her looks taken notice of, remarks made, so that she can hear: "Cute. Sweet. Isn't she clever?" We none of us would, if we knew enough, build in any child a structure of self-conscious, self-important egotism. Then we must assist from babyhood to turn the thought away from self. We must resist in ourselves the impulses which would lead us to get pleasure for ourselves by focusing thought unwisely on the child.

This is, I feel, the greatest need. There are, however, other ways in which we can help. We can let a child begin to serve from babyhood. Even a very little child can learn to share her playthings with another child, and to enjoy the other child's joy. Soon, as she grows a little older, she can fetch and carry for mother, see daddy off to work, brush daddy's clothes, pick flowers for mother, and many other little acts of usefulness. We can provide opportunities for sharing, and accept gladly the little gifts of a child. They are priceless gifts. We can see that the child has companions of her own age. A child learns more quickly the art of sharing with those of her own years. We can take some part in the child's constructive activities, rather than be entirely a watcher. In playing games, we can teach the child to lose graciously, as well as to win kindly. We can let the little one give dances, songs, poetry and music in company, only if she can do so with the assurance that she is going to give pleasure. We must watch well, though, that it is not (even in our own heart) with the desire to show off and draw attention to self.

These are just a few of the ways I have successfully helped little children in the art of selfless, generous living.

So—knowing that selfishness is cultivated by the thought always dwelling on self—let us at least do our share in helping childhood's thought in companionship with our own to dwell on beauty, activity and brotherly kindness.

(MISS) G. A.

Post Office Project With 7-Year-Olds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

A YOUNG teacher was handed a class of boys and girls of seven and eight years of age who were to be kept occupied for an hour twice a week with some form of handwork both interesting and instructive. The idea of making equipment for a post office was hailed with delight, and so the work began!

After a day spent in listing all the things needed the children started by drawing post cards on stout paper. These were cut to a specific size and the words "Post Card" printed on one side with a penny stamp drawn and colored in the corner. Next came stamps. With a postage stamp for a model and jam-pot covers for material they drew sheets of different colored stamps and perforated them with a pattern wheel.

Postal orders, money orders, telegraph forms and stamped envelopes, all were carefully designed, cut out and stored away with the toy money and rubber stamp pad someone had contributed from his "Pets Post Office." Finally, out of a large round pasteboard box procured from a milliner, the letter box was made and painted with red enamel. The children then drew collection time plates and voted which was the neatest to be pasted on the outside.

As this was a country post office the children decided to stock picture post cards. These gave scope for imagination and observation, and some of the results were splendid—especially those of ships, airplanes and engines!

At last came the great day when the post office was opened! Each child took it in turns to buy or sell postal or money orders which had to be stamped and initialed by the seller; stamps, post cards and envelopes were bought and posted, and a kitchen balance was used for weighing parcels. Telegrams were sent and delivered to a house in a far corner of the classroom, while another boy was postman and collected a batch of mail in his satchel from the box. The mail was then sorted and stamped by one or two of the girls.

The children enjoyed the project and learned a good deal about the postal system of the country.

Defense: Insanity

You and the Law Series—31

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

WHO can plead insanity as a defense for crime, and just how insane must a man be to escape responsibility for his acts? In the United States anyone who is accused may use insanity as a defense, but it is unpredictable whether he will be held "not guilty." This is partly because "legal insanity" differs from "medical insanity"; partly because the alienists hired by each side differ as to whether the accused is insane; and partly because of the emotions of the jury. For it is the jury in each case that determines insanity as it does any fact. The judge instructs the jury as to the test to be applied.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Examined by Impartial Alienists

There is no question that, if a man is so devoid of reason and memory that he does not know what he is doing, he is not legally responsible for his acts. This was one of the earliest tests laid down by the law. In addition to that test, one recognized by all the states in the United States is: Was the accused, because of defect or disease of mind, unable to distinguish the difference between right and wrong as to the act he was committing? If he could not distinguish right from wrong, then he is not responsible for his act.

Some states stop there and recognize no further test. Some, however, follow medical science a step further and recognize that even if the accused knew the act he was committing was wrong, yet if because of defect or disease of mind he was without will power or control and was impelled by an irresistible impulse to do the act, he is not responsible.

Of course, medical science goes a great deal further than this in the determination of unresponsible human behavior, and many people are in institutions who would not come under any of these tests. Nor do these tests take into consideration the unsocial behavior of one who is considered in the early stages of insanity.

At least one state in the country requires everyone indicted for first degree murder and certain habitual offenders to be examined by impartial and neutral alienists, who make a report to the clerk of courts. The report is available to the judge, the district attorney, and the counsel for the defense. The practical result of this has been to eliminate the trial of insane persons for crimes, and largely to do away with the contest between hired alienists who do little except confuse the jury.

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Dauntless Courage of the Public Schools

Many Cities Report Victory Despite Hard Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON EVERY hand there is evidence that school executives and teachers have striven valiantly to maintain unimpaired services for the children, and to preserve the morale which would make the school environment a happy one for pupils. Additional services, whose necessity was dictated by altered conditions of community living, have in many cases been provided. So contagious has been the fine professional spirit of the school personnel in certain cities, that the citizens have with overwhelming majorities voted to support their schools adequately at any cost.

One of the most thrilling incidents of this sort occurred in Birmingham, Ala. Back in 1924, the people of that city had voted a generous school tax, to continue for 10 years. That authorization was to expire last May, unless the citizens voted its continuance. It was a tough time to have such an issue come up. The people of Birmingham had been hard hit. Their taxes were a burden not easy to bear. The school authorities nevertheless had faith. They made no militant campaign; merely issuing two statements, a week apart. At intervals between those statements, the Parent-Teacher group and the American Legion strongly indorsed the tax in the daily press. No organized opposition arose. The citizens went to the polls and when the ballots were counted the tax had been renewed eight to one—and Birmingham had proved again its determination to provide the needful educational facilities for its children. Between the lines of such a story, one cannot fail to read successful educational leadership and a general civic earnestness that might well be the pride of any city.

Coöperation

In a similar way, St. Louis demonstrated that a firm sense of common interest has been established between the schools and the citizens. The residents of that city had to decide whether they would again validate their school tax or would reduce it. Their answer was a three-to-one expression of loyalty and the willingness to make sacrifices for the boys and girls and the better tomorrow. At the same time St. Louis people by their ballots authorized a bond issue permitting the erection of more school buildings.

St. Louis schools are running on a reduced budget, but Superintendent H. J. Gerling affirms that "losses in revenue have not been allowed to alter our purpose or minimize our service to the children."

San Francisco is another example of a municipality whose public has betokened appreciation of the schools through a grant of money for needful new construction. This took the form of a $3,000,000 bond issue. There has been no retreat in educational offerings in San Francisco. The teachers have put the interests of the children uppermost, and have willingly shared their salaries with the unemployed.

Let us glance for a moment at some of the added or re-adapted opportunities that have sprung from the emergency or have come in response to newly recognized demands.

Out in Buffalo, N. Y., Superintendent E. C. Hartwell and his associates tackled the problem of those girls and boys, not academically minded, who are still under 16, and must be kept in school, but do not fit into the usual types of secondary schools. After two years of experimentation, the Buffalo Board of Education has launched two special high schools for that class of pupils. The pupils who attend these schools will go there because they elect to go. The girls will occupy a fine new building. The boys will have a first-class older building that was used for other purposes. The public has had the plan thoroughly explained and is cordial. Thus Buffalo augments its family of eight academic, one technical and four vocational high schools, with two schools designed to meet needs not heretofore met.

Indianapolis wanted to establish junior high schools, but did not feel it could afford new buildings. Under the guidance of Superintendent Paul C. Stetson, that city has inaugurated the junior high school form of organization within the old walls, thus creating what will come to be known as "the Indianapolis plan," sure to be emulated by other cities eager to give their children of the early teens the advantages of the junior high school but lacking funds to do it in the usual way, with separate buildings.

You might think Chicago, because of its financial distress and its dilatory payment of teachers' salaries, would be a good place to steer away from when looking for educational progress. But Chicago schools have been carried forward with a nobility of spirit that might well put to shame Chicago's politicians and financial mismanagers. And the Chicago board of education, perceiving the acute need for educational facilities for unemployed high school graduates, has gone ahead and opened three junior colleges in different parts of the city. In that respect at least, Chicago has manifested greater wisdom than many another community that shuts its eyes to the serious problem represented by idle youth, unable to obtain work, or to attend the universities and easily tempted to antisocial conduct.

Municipal University

Houston, Texas, already had its junior college of two years. Now it adds two more years and creates the University of Houston, a municipally supported institution. Even a city of moderate size, like Perth Amboy, N. J., has had the courage and sagacity to establish a junior college recently. And it has conducted a night school for adults which has ministered to 3152 persons this past year.

Providence, R. I., has adopted an ingenious plan for furthering the professional growth of some of its teachers and at the same time opening temporary positions to jobless or substitute teachers. The school board grants to any teacher a year's leave of absence for study or travel, and pays such teacher that portion of his or her salary above what it costs to employ a substitute. Sixteen teachers availed themselves of the offer last year, eleven of them to attend universities and five of them to travel. The scope of the plan is widened for the current year to include principals and others in the school system.

Boston has been canvassing the problem of industrial education. This survey has been carried on for two years under a committee representing education, industry and labor. The same city reports a clinic for children who have difficulty with reading.

In Minneapolis, Superintendent Carroll R. Reed rejoices over the interest shown by principals and teachers in a series of discussions of the underlying educational philosophy. Salary cuts have caused no lowering of morale. Teachers and principals have been genuinely interested in professional matters. Some vital school problems have been studied by faculty groups. For example, an inquiry has been made into the extent and causes of retardation. Primary grades have been reorganized, with establishment of a three-year unit to reduce failure and to meet the needs of children who are slow in learning to read.

Youth, also, has taken a more serious attitude, according to Superintendent W. D. Vincent of Boise, Idaho. Youth has not lost its joy, but its happiness is tempered with greater thoughtfulness of the rights of others. Young people are paying more attention to citizenship. Flippancy and complacency are less common. Honesty and sincerity are much in evidence. A deliberate attempt has been made to bring about these changes, said Mr. Vincent, and they are really taking place.

As with individuals so with schools: the extent and nature of the difficulties seem to matter less than the way they are taken. When the educational history of this period is written, it will contain many pages bright with dauntless endeavor; many episodes to illustrate the victory of vision and purpose over material opposition and discouragement.

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Speed

THE village of Baruna was all astir. The news had spread like fire. Men dashed from cornfields. Women hurried. Hurried? A woman of Bengal does not hurry. She walks in beauty, like the night. Her footfalls always have a slow, even rhythm, never staccato, never without grace.

Ganesh, the village cartman, had yoked his pair of bullocks and was driving along in haste. Never before had he been in such excitement. He cajoled his pair. He pulled them by the tail. There was not a moment to lose. Who would expect such an opportunity to come twice in a man's lifetime?

As he was passing by the village milkman's house, Bimli, the milkman's young wife, hailed him from the doorway. Red dust clung to her bare feet. One hand held a half-drawn veil, the other held the arm of Prova, her six-year-old daughter.

"For how much," she said, "will you take us to the goddess Durga's field, on which has descended the wonder of wonders?"

Ganesh smiled blandly. "I am going there to please my own eyes, Mother; why then shall I charge you a single *cowrie*?" And then —"A-ha," he cried, as his eyes roved about and came to rest on the thatched roof of the hut, "what a cucumber plant you have reared, Mother; what leaves, what tendrils, strong and lithe!"

"The first fruits of that plant will be yours," Bimli said. Mother and daughter climbed into the cart.

Ganesh bubbled over with joy. "Bishu's mother will be ever so thankful to you," he exclaimed.

The cart passed down the narrow track, running through long yellow stretches of paddy fields. The tall paddy, heavy with corn, was drooping under the wind's weight. A great crowd came into sight. The cart stopped.

"Make way for Prova's mother, make way," the cartman cried, as he pushed through.

In the middle of the goddess Durga's field stood a little airplane, the sun beating on its white wings. The village constable found it hard to keep an empty space between the machine and the eager lapping crowd, and his temper had been not a little ruffled by a woman's sneering remark that he deported himself as the governor of a province!

The pilot drew comment. "That one is a woman," insisted Haru, a schoolboy, who boasted of having seen Calcutta, the queen of all cities. He had read in a newspaper that a woman was flying over the earth from end to end. Was it not likely that this one was the same person—this one, standing so unbelievably near, nursing the precious machine, a real living pilot, not a mere picture in print. But no one believed what Haru said. A woman could not fly, they all reasoned. She would not have the courage. No, it was unthinkable.

A great wonder was now going to happen. The airplane was about to take to its wings. The heart of every man, woman and child stopped beating when the propeller was set in motion. The crowd gasped as one man when the plane darted forward like a fighting hen, turned, hopped, rose in the air. Rapidly it rose higher and higher, gathering speed, yelling like thunder, winging its way to the western sky.

"Ma," little Prova cried, tugging at the hem of her mother's sari, "what'll happen if a pack of naughty birds come to fight the flying boat when she touches sky?"

"Birds have no malice, darling. They have clean minds—all except the crows. And crows can't fly so high."

"But if some naughty crows manage to rise so high, Ma?"

"The boat will emit a tail of fumes, and the crows will drop down, a heap of feather and bones."

Wondering and chatting, the crowd began to melt away. Ganesh stood by the pair of bullocks, lost in thought. He was thinking of the airplane. "It's handy," he admitted to himself. It went incomparably faster than his cart. But why go mad over speed? Why bother to reach Calcutta in an hour? That he failed to understand. You might as well rattle along leisurely in a good, sound bullock cart. You could then speak to the folk on the road, stop for a little, and pluck a wayside bloom if it happened to seize your fancy.

Ganesh twisted his lips in disdain. "Cheer up, my son," he whispered in the ear of one of his animals. "We are all right for speed. There isn't a cart like this ten-*krósa* east and west of Baruna."

B. B.

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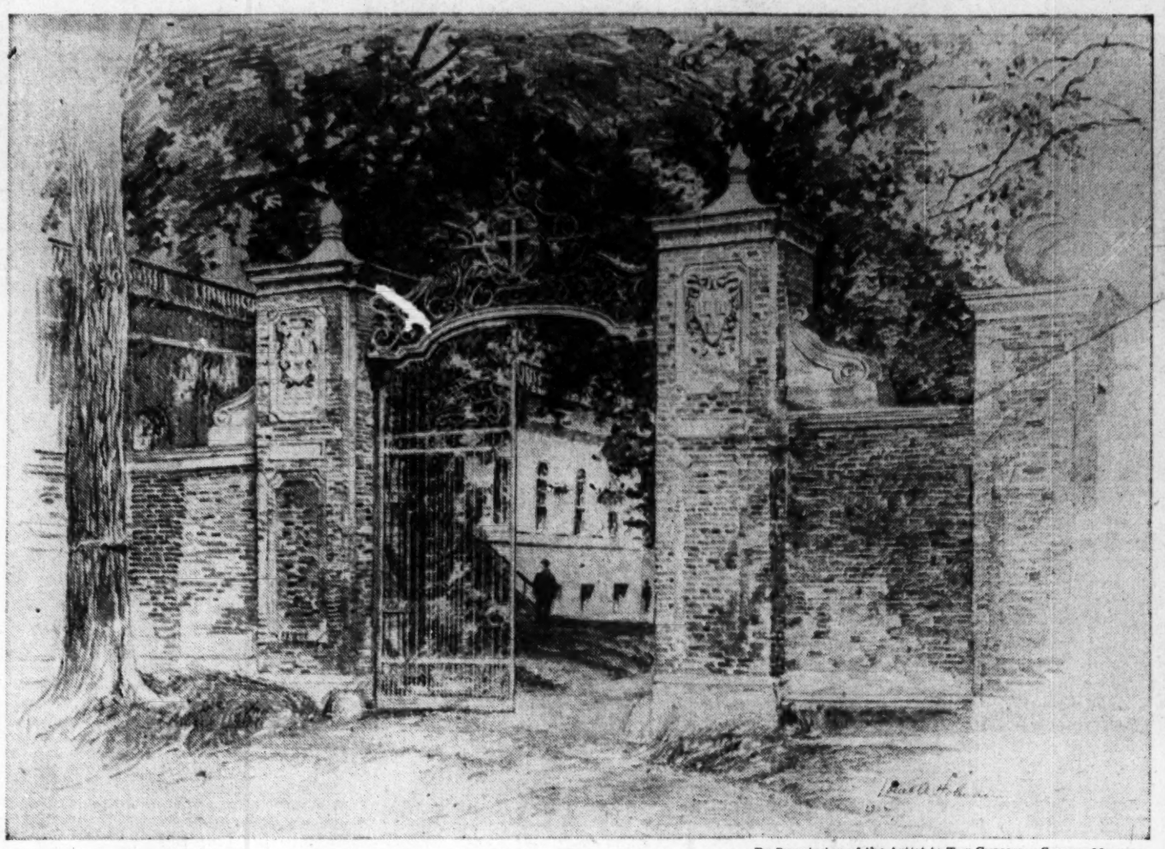

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HARVARD (JOHNSTON) GATE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: *From a Pencil Sketch by Louis A. Holman*

"This England"

I FEEL that I can do best by defining what England happens to mean to me: and I believe to many others it must mean much the same. . . .

To me it is made up of a great many little personal pictures—the grey Buckinghamshire skies, and the heavy elms and the old red brick wall of the garden where I planned these words; the shining pavements on a rainy December day in London; some fishing boats fighting their way out of a little Cornish harbour—I think it was called Mousehole; the horses going up and down the great heath at Newmarket on a January morning; a Yorkshire moor giving suddenly on to a valley full of smoke and the glint of slated houses.

Then again it means the history of England: of all that great past of hers of which one thinks with pride—of the monks who raised the abbeys in the Fens; of Charles dying on the scaffold or Bunyan dreaming in his prison; Wren's dome; her battles—Wolfe falling in the hour of victory and Nelson embarking for the last voyage at Portsmouth (not so much for what they won as for what they dared and were); Wesley contesting the three kingdoms in the name of his Master, and Wilberforce setting his honest Yorkshire face against Slavery; and all the while Piers Plowman with his team turning up the brown English earth and making bread for all.

And lastly it means her people—those kindly, dogged, humorous, patient folk of whom one thinks when men speak of the English. . . .

How different the Englishman is when he closes the garden gate behind him and takes his ease in the Zion where he would be. . . . Warmed by that domestic sunshine, he becomes a creature whom his associates at the office or works would hardly credit to be the same person, were it not for the fact that each of them also so soon as he gets home undergoes exactly the same transmogrification. When Mr. Gladstone stood up before his audiences, he presented an appearance of unbroken solemnity and dignity; but when he got home, he and Mrs. Gladstone are reported on credible authority to have joined hands before the fire and danced round each other singing:

"A ragamuffin husband, a rantipoling wife,
We'll fiddle it and scrape it through the ups
and downs of life."

It is only when he gets into this castle—his inner home—that the Englishman is truly himself. Centuries of ordered peace and accumulated wealth, the benison of a calm, temperate climate, self-controlled law and liberty have all gone to the making of that stronghold, till it has grown to seem almost impregnable. It has given to its possessor an assured strength and certainty: while he has had this, what alien power could hurt him? And with this to return to, he has blazed trails across unknown oceans and remote deserts, and conquered vast empires. And all the while he has done so, he has dreamt of some little corner of earth made by early familiarity his own, in Yorkshire street or Devonshire combe, and when his task was done, it was to this he returned. —ARTHUR BRYANT, in "The National Character." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

SCHOOL and September are almost synonymous terms. Whether it be kindergarten, "prep," or university, the phrase "going back to school" is used by all young people to whom September means books and lectures. One may doubt that his hearty uncle really means it when he says: "By Jove, I wish I were going back with you!" as he shakes your hand vigorously. Yet there is a certain glow arising from school memories—a glow whose rays mellow with the years until, finally, we can look back on our school careers bathed in a golden light.

There seems to be a certain symbolic quality about the Johnston Gate. Aside from the fact that it is one of the most beautiful among those which join the "fence" around the Harvard Yard, it is a universal gateway, one through which countless young men and women from many lands are constantly passing.

Built in 1890, this portal was the gift of Samuel Johnston of Chicago, an alumnus, and was designed by Charles Follen McKim. Similar facts could be cited with respect to thousands of gateways. These gifts from old "grads" form, in fact, what might almost be called the gateway tradition. And, after all, what is such a gate but the physical expression of the mental threshold over which many an alumnus has passed into the happy days of long ago, when autumn brought scarlet leaves, bracing weather, the football season—and school?

From the New China to the Old

THE imposing Gate of Spiritual Valour through which I made my first entrance into the Forbidden City on March 3rd, 1919, led me into a new world of space and time. It was through that portal that I passed not only from a republic to a monarchy, but also from the New China of the twentieth century into a China that was old before the foundation of Rôme. On the outer side of that gateway lay a million-peopled city throbbing with new hopes and new ideals—many of them, perhaps fortunately, never to be realised; a city that was striving to bring itself up to date and make itself worthy of its position as the capital of a great democracy; a city with a University thronged with eager students who in their reckless impatience were putting modern science and philosophy, together with Esperanto and the writings of Karl Marx, in the places lately occupied by the outworn sages of the Confucian tradition; a city in which cabinet-ministers had been seen at presidential tea-parties in morning coats and top-hats; a city with a parliament that had yet to produce its Pitts and Gladstones but had already equipped itself with movable inkpots and had hopes—also never to be realised—of some day possessing a duly-elected Speaker.

On the inner side of the same gateway were to be observed palanquins bearing stately mandarins with ruby and coral "buttons" and peacocks' feathers on their official hats and white cranes and golden pheasants on the front of their long outer garments of silk; high court officials in loose-sleeved sable robes, with tufts of white fur (taken from the neck of the sable) as an indication that the wearer was one who had gained the favour of his sovereign; young nobles and court-chamberlains on horseback, their loose embroidered ceremonial gowns hiding both saddle and stirrups; . . . long-coated *sula* waiting in readiness to assist the great men out of their palanquins or to dismount from their ponies, and to conduct them to the waiting-rooms where they would be handed, with due ceremony, the indispensable cups of tea; officers of the household scrutinising the lists of those who were to be admitted to audience; and finally, in an inner room of the palace of the Nurture of the Mind, a boy of thirteen, slim of figure, gentle in manner and simply clad, the last occupant—perhaps—of the oldest throne in the world, the Son of Heaven, the "Lord of Ten Thousand Years." And indeed in those innermost palaces of the Forbidden City the Chinese republic might have been ten thousand miles away in space instead of only a few hundred yards, a thousand years away in time instead of being contemporaneous.—REGINALD F. JOHNSTON, in "Twilight in the Forbidden City." (London: Gollancz. New York: Appleton-Century.)

Apples Dropping

A close, thick unescapable sound,
That splits against the ground:
The road is full of it; and folk
Half turn around to see who spoke.

The old house hears it all day long,
Not one sound, but a throng,
Home-coming footsteps heard before,
Fumbling a moment at the door.

A sprawled black stand the apple-trees,
Up to their battered knees
In the blurred light, in the strange grass,
As though long painted on a glass.

Yellow as broom six windows gleam
On the edge of a dream;
And in the blur of light about,
That rich one sound goes in and out.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "White April and Other Poems." (New York: Farrar & Rhinehart.)

Stabilité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS toutes les parties du monde, les gouvernements s'efforcent de parvenir à la stabilité. A cet effet, ils ont mis en œuvre de nouveaux procédés, et le genre humain devrait certainement apprécier toute avance dans la direction du bien. Comme la nation se compose d'individus, ce qu'on appelle un problème gouvernemental est toujours en dernière analyse le problème des individus. Ainsi, à quelque catégorie qu'il appartienne, le problème du gouvernement se résout dans la mesure où les individus s'élèvent au-dessus des fausses croyances pour comprendre et réaliser les faits, autrement dit la vérité qu'implique la solution correcte du problème. La Science Chrétienne nous permet de connaître la vérité, de voir sous leur vrai jour les fausses croyances de l'entendement mortel et de vaincre ainsi toutes les difficultés. Elle enseigne que l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, reflète les qualités divines; qu'il est parfait, sans péché; que par conséquent l'inharmonie et le mal sont toujours irréels. Celui qui, grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, réalise fermement cette vérité, peut surmonter la pénurie et la discordance de tout genre.

Les personnages des temps bibliques manifestaient une stabilité remarquable; et cette qualité ne fait jamais défaut dans la vie de ceux qui tendent à la spiritualité. Une ferme confiance en Dieu permit à Jésus-Christ, le Chrétien par excellence, d'accomplir non seulement des œuvres semblables à celles de ses prédécesseurs, mais encore des œuvres plus grandes, à tel point que l'humanité salue en lui le Conducteur. Grâce à leur ferme confiance, les apôtres à leur tour purent prêcher l'Évangile et vaincre le péché ou la maladie, malgré les difficultés nombreuses qu'ils rencontrèrent par moments.

Quelle stabilité Jésus démontra lorsqu'il fut tenté au désert après son jeûne de quarante jours! Dès son enfance, il avait été inébranlable. A l'âge de douze ans, alors qu'il s'était rendu à Jérusalem pour la fête de Pâque, on le trouva "dans le temple, assis au milieu des docteurs, les écoutant et leur faisant des questions." Quand Marie lui demanda: "Mon enfant, pourquoi as-tu agi de la sorte avec nous?" Jésus répondit: "Pourquoi me cherchiez-vous? Ne saviez-vous pas qu'il me faut être occupé des affaires de mon Père?"

C'est parce qu'elle se confiait fermement en Dieu que Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, put poursuivre la révélation de la toute-présence et toute-puissance de l'Amour infini; ayant eu cette révélation en 1866, elle écrivit par la suite *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* et fonda La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, à Boston, Massachusetts, avec les nombreuses activités qui s'y rattachent.

Si le monde actuel présente souvent le spectacle des troubles, du désordre, de la pauvreté, c'est à cause que les hommes se sont laissé mesmériser par les choses du monde. Au lieu de mettre en pratique l'amour fraternel, de s'attacher avec courage et fermeté à la voie marquée par le divin Principe, ils ont suivi la voie de l'entendement mortel que caractérisent la cupidité et l'égoïsme. Le remède se trouve-t-il dans le monde? Peut-il être fourni par l'entendement mortel? A ces questions, on a toujours dû et devra toujours répondre par un "non!" Car les mortels ne se sont-ils pas soumis depuis des siècles aux mêmes péchés? La Science Chrétienne enseigne que le remède contre tout péché, toute souffrance, est ici même, et se trouve dans la loi de la Vérité, de la Vie, de l'Amour; en effet, nous lisons dans *Science et Santé* (p. 243): "La Vérité n'a pas conscience de l'erreur. L'Amour n'a aucun sentiment de haine. La Vie ne s'allie pas avec la mort. La Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour agissent en tant que loi d'annihilation contre tout ce qui leur est dissemblable, parce qu'ils ne proclament rien hormis Dieu."

La loi de Vérité se manifeste par l'homme dans la véracité, la perfection, et non dans la fausseté ou l'imperfection. La loi de Vie se manifeste par l'homme dans une existence pleine de joie et d'harmonie, non dans la maladie ou la mort; la loi de l'Amour se manifeste par l'homme dans la pureté, la compassion et la bonté, non dans l'impureté, la haine ou la bassesse. Fermement établies dans la pensée et mises chaque jour en pratique dans la mesure où elles sont comprises, ces vérités rendent l'homme capable de démontrer dans la stabilité du caractère la loi de Vérité, de Vie et d'Amour.

Il n'existe en Dieu "aucune variation ni aucune ombre de changement," et Sa perfection s'exprime chez l'homme. Par conséquent l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu ne saurait être utilisée par les suggestions de maladie, de crainte, de péché, d'ignorance ou de pénurie. Ce sont là des croyances de l'entendement mortel, qui est la contrefaçon de l'Entendement divin; étant toujours des croyances et non des faits, elles n'ont ni pouvoir ni présence; ainsi, quel que soit leur déguisement, elles ne peuvent décevoir ou tenter la pensée spiritualisée.

Dans la mesure où l'homme reflète la stabilité, il aime inébranlablement son prochain. Immuablement fidèle au Principe, il agit toujours selon la justice.

Dieu est le même hier, aujourd'hui, éternellement; aussi son représentant, l'homme, a-t-il immuablement le bien en vue. L'être spirituel de l'homme ne saurait changer, et ne change pas. L'homme ne peut osciller entre deux points de vue, le bien et le mal: il ne connaît et conséquemment n'exprime que le bien. Gouverné par la loi divine, il est à jamais harmonieux, joyeux, paisible et utile; il reflète toujours la stabilité. Lorsqu'il est compris et fermement établi dans la pensée, le bien produit l'intégrité et détruit le mal. Dans la conscience qui s'efforce toujours de comprendre et d'appliquer la Science Chrétienne, les suggestions de l'entendement mortel ne trouvent point d'asile.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Blues of Bermuda

TRANSLUCENT planes of amethyst and turquoise,
Emerald angles, swift geometries
Of violet, like the surface of an opal,
Shimmer and pause across these changing seas.

Blue of the flowers, forget-me-not and larkspur,
Silver blues of the potteries of Delft,
Blue of the bluebird's wing, or sky in water—
But this blue seems a color in itself.

Blue in the sea is mirror and reflection,
But this transparent turquoise seems as though
The sea itself were azure, and a goblet
Might hold some sky a captive here below.

Even when skies are gray, this sea is turquoise.
When the day is dark the outer rim is gray,
But the band along the sea-beach never changes,
And the rim of the shore is blue on the darkest day.

Why do we seek resemblances and likeness?
Search among jewels for something to compare
With this clear-shining opalescent brightness?
No earthly gem could ever be as fair.

Are there no blues but lazuli and turquoise?
That tender tint beyond the distant shoal
Is a blue like Raphael used for his Madonnas,
The very type and color of the soul.

W. GORDON MILLS.

Stability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the world governments are striving to achieve stability. To accomplish this, new methods of procedure have been put into operation, and for whatever good may have been accomplished mankind should be truly grateful. Because individuals make up nations, any so-called government problem, in the final analysis, is the problem confronting individuals. Therefore, the so-called government problem, regardless of its classification, is solved proportionately as individuals rise from false beliefs to the understanding and realization of the facts or truth involved in the right solution of the problem. Christian Science enables one to know the truth and to see a false belief of mortal mind for what it is—and thus to overcome any difficulty. It teaches that man, the image and likeness of God, reflects His qualities, is perfect, sinless; consequently all discord and evil is unreal. Steadfastness in the realization of this truth, through an understanding of Christian Science, enables one to overcome lack and discord of all kinds.

Stability was manifested in a marked degree by the worthies of Biblical days, and is always evidenced in the lives of the spiritually-minded. Firm reliance on God enabled the master Christian, Christ Jesus, not only to accomplish works similar to those of his predecessors, but greater works, greater in such measure as to have humanity acclaim him the Way-shower. It enabled the apostles, even though at times confronted with many difficulties, to preach the gospel and overcome sin and sickness.

What stability Jesus demonstrated during the temptation in the wilderness after his forty days' fast! From boyhood he was unwavering. When but a boy of twelve years, while in Jerusalem on the occasion of the feast of the passover, he was found "in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions." To the question Mary put, "Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us?" Jesus replied, "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"

Steadfast trust in God enabled Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to pursue the revelation of the all-presence and all-power of infinite Love that came to her in the year 1866, to become the author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and to establish The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, with all its activities.

Unrest, disorder, and lack are found throughout the world today because men have become mesmerized with the things of the world. In place of practicing brotherly love, and courageously and firmly holding to the course directed by divine Principle, men have followed the course of mortal mind in its greed and selfishness. The remedy—is it in the world? Can mortal mind supply it? The answer to these questions is, as it has been and forever will be, No; for have not the same sins been submitted to for centuries? Christian Science teaches that the remedy for all sin and suffering is right at hand, found in the law of Truth, Life, and Love; for as we read in Science and Health (p. 243): "Truth has no consciousness of error. Love has no sense of hatred. Life has no partnership with death. Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

The law of Truth is manifested through man in truthfulness and perfection, not in falsity or imperfection; the law of Life is manifested through man in joyous, harmonious existence, not in sickness or death; the law of Love is manifested through man in purity, compassion, and kindness, not in impurity, hate, or meanness. These truths, firmly established in one's thought and put into daily practice to the best of one's understanding, enable one to demonstrate the law of Truth, Life, and Love in stability of character.

God, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," expresses His perfection in man. Therefore God's image and likeness cannot be used by suggestions of sickness, fear, sin, ignorance, or lack. These beliefs of mortal mind, the counterfeit of divine Mind, are without power or presence, for they are always beliefs, never facts; so, regardless of their disguise, they cannot deceive or tempt spiritualized thought.

Proportionately as one is reflecting stability, he is immovable in loving his neighbor. Unwavering in allegiance to Principle, he is always doing that which is right.

God is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever; therefore His representative, man, is unwavering in the purpose of good. Man's spiritual being cannot, does not, change. Man does not, cannot, fluctuate between two standpoints, good and evil; he knows only good, and consequently expresses good. Governed by God's law, he is forever harmonious, joyful, peaceful, and useful, forever reflecting stability. Good, understood and firmly established in one's thought, is the producer of integrity, the annihilator of evil. In the consciousness which is steadfast in the understanding and application of Christian Science, suggestions of mortal mind find no abiding place.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Professor on Good Form

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

DONALD FRANCIS TOVEY is Reid Professor of Music in Edinburgh University. And perhaps the fact that the mere mention of the word "professor" is enough to make the average musician run a mile, is one of several reasons why Professor Tovey and his work are so little known outside certain circles. Had he lived and worked in Germany, the autochthonous home of professors, no doubt students would have rushed to him from every part of the world. But it is a little difficult to imagine an American youth, or, for the matter of that, even an English one, proudly announcing to his friends that he was going to study music in Scotland. That country has produced one great portrait painter but, so far, no composer of more than respectable eminence.

Edinburgh, however, is now the home of an English teacher whose brilliant musicianship and encyclopedic learning would not be too easy to match anywhere in Europe. The following story is indicative of his unusual gifts. The Oxford Musical Club once asked him to give a piano recital. Pressed many times for his program he telegraphed at the last minute, "Put down what you like." Thereupon the undergraduate president—Steuart Wilson, now a prominent singer—devised the stiffest and most recondite program that he could think of. Tovey duly arrived, glanced at the program, walked to the piano and played it through with no more effort, to use Mr. Wilson's words, "than it takes us ordinary people to play 'The King in G.'"

Of his work as a composer one knows little or nothing, for the reason that in London, at any rate, there is no opportunity of hearing it. Fortunately, however, his critical and analytical writings are more accessible. Readers will recall the masterly essay on Gluck, recently published in "The Heritage of Music" (Oxford University Press). Here an immense erudition is carried so buoyantly that one can almost imagine its being overlooked by a lay reader in his enjoyment of such happy things as the reference to the inventor of the "Alberti bass" who, "if he did not invent it, at all events made it his own, and like the famous grimy writer of a testimonial to a famous soap, having used it in his first works, used no other for the rest of his life."

* * *

A Philip Maurice Deneke lecture given by Professor Tovey at Oxford last June has now been published under the title of "Musical Form and Matter" (London: Oxford University Press. Milford. 1s. net). As a rule composers concern themselves far less than painters with æsthetic theories and problems. They are usually content to follow the well-worn footsteps of those whom they admire. Jean Cocteau tells the story of how a car broke down in a Chinese village, with a small hole in the petrol tank. A man is found who cannot repair the tank, but who will copy it in a couple of hours. The motorists start off again with a new tank. Soon there is another breakdown. The Chinese had copied the hole. In their æsthetic innocence the majority of composers do exactly the same thing—only they often make the hole bigger.

Professor Tovey begins with the axiom that there is no such thing as Art with a capital A. There are individual works of art, he contends, and it is the business of each individual work to be a whole. He does not bother himself with the fact that these individual wholes are themselves part of a greater whole. Wholeness he believes to be incompatible with pedantry, and he truly says: "The hypothesis that the composer who achieves wholeness is right will prove enormously more fruitful than the hypothesis that he is humanly certain to be wrong." This wholeness must not be confused with classical symmetry, which "is only one function of the far higher individuality and coherence that constitute the real whole of a work of art." The creation of a work of art is, as somebody has said, generally a struggle between the energy of inspiration and the inertia of form—unless the artist is a Mozart, who could pour ravishing music into any mold, however limited and conventional. Professor Tovey's approach to Form, the reader will soon discover, is very different from that of his predecessor, Prof. Ebenezer Prout.

* * *

For composers perhaps the most instructive passage in "Musical Form and Matter" is the illuminating account given by its author of his adventures in writing an opera. Equally instructive in another way is the incident of Sweelinck's magnificent Psalm, "Or Sus, Serviteurs du Seigneur," to which he was introduced by Julius Röntgen. Both of them knew it by heart and had enjoyed it as "absolute music" long before they suddenly discovered that it was a figured chorale on the same tune as the "Old Hundredth"! The reasons given for this are of significance to every composer. There is also a very interesting passage on tonality—one of the most important categories in music—of which Professor Tovey attempts to give a "nonprofessional" definition. He says, "It is essential to my argument that no æsthetic aspect of a piece of music should be beyond the reach of an experienced listener without the intervention of some merely professional technical information"—an awkward sentence, by the way. Although admitting a "dangerous difference" he reaches the conclusion that tonality has much the same place in the classics of music that perspective has in the classics of art.

In the end, of course, a return is made to the dictum that form and matter are different aspects of that same thing. Curiously enough Professor Tovey never refers to the famous passage in Pater's "The Renaissance"—perhaps because it is famous—which begins with "All art constantly aspires to the condition of music." That passage might have been the text of "Musical Form and Matter" and there is scarcely a page where one is not reminded of it. To use the reviewer's cliché, every musician should have this pamphlet on his bookshelf and, if he is wise, he will add to it all the writings of Professor Tovey that he can lay his hands on.

By C. J. Frazer, Melbourne

Ballroom Scene From the Australian Musical Romance, "Collits' Inn."

An Australian Musical Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

WITH a run of nine weeks at the new Tivoli Theater, "Collits' Inn," Australia's first historical musical romance, has repeated here its success in Melbourne.

In December, 1932, the original play was produced by an amateur cast, and had then a run of five nights at the Savoy Theater, and some performances in Mosman. The atmosphere pervading the production was redolent of the charm inherent in the romantic history of this country 100 years ago.

The play deals with the love story of Mary Collits, the inn-keeper's young daughter, and Ensign Lake, the King's Officer, sent out by Governor Darling to capture the Bush-ranger who also loved Mary. The scene of the play is the mountainous country about Mt. York overlooking Hartley Vale. One may visit "Collits' Inn," now Mt. York Farmhouse, on the way to the Jenolan Caves, about 80 miles from Sydney.

"Collits' Inn," music by Varney Monk, book by T. S. Gurr, produced by F. W. Thring at the New Tivoli, was quite another play. A tremendous amount of energy, study and money must have gone to the making of this splendid production, with its revolving stage, period costumes and Corroboree Ballet. The leading rôles were taken by Australian artists with world-wide reputations, and one enjoyed the play immensely. Many cuts and alterations had been made, and while a few were decidedly an improvement, the interpolated items did not always suit the atmosphere of the play.

One enjoyed the spectacle, the stagecraft and the tempo of the performance, but one missed the essential simplicity of the thought of the authors, and the unmistakably Australian atmosphere which pervaded the first amateur presentation.

Miss Gladys Moncrieff (Mary Collits), Robert Chisholm (Ensign Lake), George Wallace (Dandy Dick) and Claude Flemming (Robert Keane, the Bushranger) were the principal characters.

"Stay While the Stars Are Shining," sung by Gladys Moncrieff and Robert Chisholm, "This Year" and "Some Distant Day" (Mary Collits), "Sweet William" and "Sally at the Ship Rails" were some of the most charming numbers.

The Aboriginal Dance and Corroboree was an impressive and weird sight—it alone, was quite worth going to see.

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Studies in Canadian Cinema (4)

CONTINUING the conversation with Mr. Kenneth J. Bishop, head of the Kenneth J. Bishop Attractions, now reorganized as Northern Films Ltd., in Victoria, B. C., regarding the British Quota:

It seems that in 1927 an Act was passed in the British Parliament demanding that one picture in every five going into the United Kingdom must be British bought or British made. That gave the major Hollywood companies something to worry about. For the good-enough English picture that could become the one-out-of-five was (at that time) scarce. It also gave Mr. Bishop (then wholly, as now partially, of Hollywood) a vision, which subsequently materialized in a studio at the exhibition grounds in Victoria known as Willows Park. He would contribute the British picture to the British Quota.

By virtue of his British allegiance Mr. Bishop, figuratively and practically, has riparian and lacustrine rights in the richly foliate, be-mountained Island of Vancouver. He has the staple of a climate that, knowing no more the extremes of summer than of winter, is most dependable. He has a compact, well-equipped studio in a permanent fair ground. Because of prohibitive customs duties on sound apparatus and the like, he was at first faced with the alternatives of going back to England or going back to Hollywood. Choosing neither, he began with a portable generator and later developed his apparatus from patents that he had known in the United States. He now has a high-powered plant, a British-controlled company, with 75 per cent of the actors and technical staff, and himself as director, all British subjects. Thus fortified, on British soil (and allied with Hollywood) he gets first shot at the British Quota. (Good business.)

* * *

The City of Victoria is sufficiently interested in his project to lend its men in uniforms on occasion. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not allowed to lend material but will sell uniforms to him at cost price with the understanding that they be returned to the force or destroyed after use in a picture. An audience of 3000 in the Victoria Arena provided him with a scene for "The Crimson Paradise." (Good will.)

Another factor in the British Quota is that author and scenarist of the stories on which the screen plays are based must be British subjects at the time the film is made.

Here, marching down the broad, maple-lined avenues of Canada, come the good old-time reconteurs of Canadian fiction, straight into renewed recognition if not royalties. Like other fictionists of the past, Sir Gilbert Parker and Ralph Connor created filmable stories unaware. "Back to God's Country" and "The Foreigner" have already appeared in silent film versions. But no company making feature-length Canadian pictures has hitherto succeeded in standing up under the strain. Either they put too much money and effort into their first production and then collapsed, or their productions were mediocre and not well received.

Mr. Bishop will hopefully continue to draw on the old material and will also encourage young Canadian authors in direct scriptwriting. The ready-made supply before him is far from exhausted. In addition to the Western epics, he has the more modern "Jalna" books, many a simple Canadian tale like "Maria Chapdelaine" and all the vast folklore and early French-Canadian history as well as past and contemporary Indian life to draw on.

* * *

"The Crimson Paradise" is the first all-talking Canadian picture of feature length ever made in Canada. That is probably its chief claim to distinction. It was made in 19 days. Judging from the pre-view announcement and what Mr. Bishop related of the story, it is fairly weak, sensational stuff, its value lying mainly in the sequences showing the lumbering industry in action and in the glorious scenic background. But it is a beginning.

The Northern Films Ltd. (Canadian affiliate of Columbia Pictures) plans to make one picture every two months. It has already completed the second full-length Canadian talking film in "The Black Robe," a mystery story featuring the two Hollywood starlets of the first production—Mr. Nick Stuart and Miss Lucille Brown. These two pictures have been sold to Columbia Pictures under the British Quota and will release in the United States on the independent market.

In December Northern Films Ltd. goes into production again with "The Painted Cliff." Nothing of great dramatic or cinematic value so far. But whatever the defects in the present output may be, what with the lingering Hollywood taint (which, while duly impressing with the physics of photography is bound to obscure somewhat the Canadian essence); in spite of the apparent lack of exalted ideals or artistic vision—it is nevertheless an embryo of something that may prove to be important.

As in the case of the Associated Screen News Ltd. of Montreal, when the financial ground is absolutely secure, it may serve as an airport of departure for more imaginative flights.

Mr. Priestley's New Play

By Harold Hobson

London

THE Duchess Theater, which has just been redecorated at a cost of £5000, has begun a new era in its career, under the directorship of Mr. J. B. Priestley. Actors before today have, of course, run their own theaters; some of the most brilliant pages in English dramatic history are associated with the names of Irving Tree and the Bancrofts. But so far as is known, this is the first occasion on which an author has taken over the direction of a big London theater. It is not to be expected that Mr. Priestley will write all the plays that may be produced at the Duchess, but a large proportion of them will doubtless flow from his pen. The developments are to be awaited with interest.

* * *

Meanwhile, the question, Is "Eden End" its author's best play? may seem rather a curious one, for the piece has not been well received by the critics, though the public appears to like it well enough. "Eden End" certainly lacks some of the superficial attractions of its predecessors. It has not that constant change of scene, nor does it afford such remarkable opportunities for scenic display as did "The Good Companions." Its plot is nothing like so clever as that of "Dangerous Corner," and it has not so rich an acting part as the hero's in "Laburnum Grove." But all these plays had serious defects. "The Good Companions" showed want of character in the round, and of consequence of development. If "Dangerous Corner" was as ingenious as a jig-saw puzzle, it was just about as lifeless; and in that rollicking comedy, "Laburnum Grove," Mr. Priestley, for the sake of a twist in his plot, deliberately misled his audience in the characterization of his protagonist.

The faults of these plays fully reveal themselves only on reflection but once they are perceived, they seriously detract from one's estimate of the works. "Eden End," on the other hand, bears all its defects plain for everyone to see. They can be summed up in a single word—the piece is, especially at first, inclined to be slow, and even dull. But it is a kind of slowness that grows on one. We begin by feeling somewhat superior to the unexciting Kirbys; we later want to know them better, and at the end even a prolonged visit with them would not seem distasteful.

* * *

Not that at any time anything very much happens in Eden End. The village doctor's prodigal actress daughter returns home unexpectedly, and her father, contrasting his own humdrum, unadventurous existence with what he imagines her brilliant career to be like, placidly regrets that he himself had never given rein to his ambitions. An old flame of Stella's shows signs of reviving, but her husband opportunely arrives. The husband, Charlie Appleby, a goodish but, one supposes, not a very reliable actor, is admirable company, whether he is making up his differences with his wife or uttering platitudes about the universe with the profound air of one who has just plumbed the ultimate secrets, or explaining his capacity for comic acting. The old doctor himself, too, kindly, gentle, patient and dryly humorous, is, as Appleby says, "a noble fellow," and Mr. Edward Irwin plays him with a singularly sure touch. There is a delightful moment in which Mr. Irwin and Mr. John Teed, as his son, Wilfred, hold an inquisition on a joke from "Punch" and give it up as a mystery not to be solved by human agency.

The setting of the play is 1912, which affords scope for such period humor as the excitements of the newly installed telephone and the trumpet phonograph, as well as references, shod sometimes with a rather too obvious irony, about the brave new world the future holds. Miss Beatrix Lehmann acts the part of Stella better than she looks it, and Mr. Ralph Richardson, as Appleby, whilst not letting the merest shadow of a joke pass him by, shows all his well-known capacity for crumpling up an audience when it comes to expressiing the simpler human virtues.

Duchess Theater—**Eden End**, a new play by J. B. Priestley. Directed by Irene Hentschel. Produced Sept. 13, 1934.

The Art of Russell Cheney

By Dorothy Adlow

THE Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover, Mass., will present a series of one-man exhibitions by contemporary New England artists who have already gained some distinction. For initial display in the series they are showing oils by Russell Cheney.

Dates have been listed carefully on the catalogue, so that we may follow the progress of this painter over a period of years. This added information is helpful, for it indicates the direction of progress of the artist, and the emergence from experimental attempts to a personal style. Mr. Cheney is a modernist in schooling and temperament, and we may note in his pictures abrupt changes of style, variations in sentiment, and a gradual self-assertion. Modernism has offered many a challenge to the young artist, threatening often to break his conviction. It has encouragen haste and charlatanism. The only painters who have been able to resist its onslaughts are those who are genuinely artists.

Russell Cheney shows one canvas painted in 1916. The interest in scenic beauty which persists to the most recent canvases is manifest. But he is contented with little. The color is limited in range, the forms are flat, the mood sedate. By the end of a decade, he has found himself painting in wider range of color, with greater emotional conviction and with considerable warmth. The colors are pale and illusory, the effect is delicate, the atmosphere idyllic. Within a few years a quite momentous if not violent change occurs in his style. Mr. Cheney is emboldened, replaces flatness with roundness brightens the color, articulates textures and exhibits throughout a greater joy in painting, a deeper sense of responsibility and an increased momentum. His painting becomes animate, vigorous. There seems to be some purpose in it.

If we wish to characterize Mr. Cheney's most recent work, we may say without pondering at great length that it is inspired by Cézanne and ideas which he engendered. Mr. Cheney has learned to convey more to the canvas per square inch, to give a full realization to the shape and growth and deterioration of trees, the expansion, the lumpiness the variations in the terrain, the age and weather-beaten character of rustic homes. Getting down to essentials, portraying the subject as concretely as it is seen and felt by the onlooker, ignoring non-essentials—these are methods taught by the important moderns. They are characteristics which cannot be imitated; each artist must attain them through an evolution of style.

Those who know New England will feel the wintry chill, the threatening skies, the loneliness of old roads, the tranquil beauty of Mr. Cheney's pictures. New England answers subject demands of modernism adequately; no doubt we shall see it portrayed a great deal in the new brusque, impelling idioms in the next few years.

History vs. Drama

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HUGH ROSS WILLIAMSON'S "Rose and Glove," at the Westminster Theater, raises two questions. Is the picture which it gives of Edward II's favorite, Piers Gaveston, justifiable in history? And would the play be interesting if it were merely about fictitious people instead of real kings and princes?

Of these, only the second is dramatically relevant. The business of drama is not to pot history, but to stir the soul. And it can do this just as well if its facts are inaccurate as if they all came direct from Stubbs. It therefore does not seriously matter that Mr. Williamson's portrait of Gaveston is an idealized one that probably could find only the slenderest justification in the records. It is much more important that this Gaveston of the drama is a real and recognizable man.

Mr. Williamson sees him as a pacifist before his time, an exploder of the boasted romance and chivalry of war, though a stout exponent of fighting himself. It is he who persuades Edward at first to a policy of peace, and it is Edward's failure to follow Gaveston's wishes when he embarks on his disastrous campaign against the Scottish Bruce that brings about the king's downfall. Gaveston's friendship with Edward is subtly suggested throughout the play, but here the dramatist receives little help from Mr. Richard Ainley's curiously unpersuasive monarch. Perhaps more time than the resulting interest warrants is devoted to the machinations of the beef-witted barons and earls against Gaveston, but whenever the hero himself is on the stage—and his absences are rare and brief—the play comes, slowly perhaps but none the less authentically, alive. Gaveston's wit, his eloquence, his fertility of idea and his irrepressible zest all received more than adequate expression in Mr. Emlyn Williams's spirited performance.

Though it is a costume drama, "Rose and Glove" is essentially and frankly a modern play. Mr. Williamson says that he sees Gaveston as a typical post-war young man, altogether disillusioned with the conventional values of the world. Superficially, this relating of the story of Edward II to our modern problems adds to the interest of the play. But it is a commission of the gravest of historical sins, beside which the grossest errors of fact are a mere peccadillo. To read into the past the ideas of the present is to misrepresent entirely the age with which one is dealing. But this again detracts little from the play as drama. And in a theater that is what really matters. H. H.

Westminster Theater—**Rose and Glove**, a play by Hugh Ross Williamson. Directed by Hugh Hunt. Presented by J. Baxter Somerville, Sept. 8, 1934.

The New Motion Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swedish Lark

TREMONT TEMPLE seems to be Boston's natural home of Swedish films. There, from time to time, a preponderantly Swedish audience, accustomed by previous association with Svensk Fimindustri products, contributes the enkindling response that gives vitality to screen performances.

Merry and bright is the current Swedish dialogue-song-and-music film. "Kära Släkten" (Dear Relatives) is gay with spontaneous laughter in both mouthpiece and receiver ends. A native comedy adorned with three famous stars of the Stockholm stage—Carl Barklind, Gösta Ekman and Tutta Berntzen. The latter pretty and vivacious young woman was seen last year in the comedy by Sigrid Boo, which has lately been made over on the American plan for Janet Gaynor's new vehicle, "Servant's Entrance." In the present comedy she is as delectable as ever, so abundantly charming and unspoiled that our fervent prayer is, "May she be saved from Hollywood."

Now we are not making any pretensions to understanding the language, though our kind neighbor to the right, after finding that we were not of Swedish descent as she supposed, was a great help. With the aid of a short sketch of the story on the program, the pantomime is fairly illuminating in itself. You may not get all the little jokes that cause such ripples of joy about you, but you find some of them out by intuition.

And when the sense of hearing is modified by incomplete knowledge of words spoken or sung, the eye marks many things that might otherwise go unobserved. The picture glistens with precious little still-lifes of jars and vases that might be Orrefors crystal or the celebrated Gate glassware; gleams with flower studies exquisitely posed. But there is also the animation of action.

A prologue of Swedish newsreels makes a tangful appetizer. Enjoyment of such all-Swedish programs should not be confined to all-Swedish audiences.

The Umpteth Mystery

The politest of amateur crime-inspectors conducts his private autopsies on a reopened murder case at the RKO Keith-Boston Theater, in "Charlie Chan in London." The screen play holds the attention through its course. But later, when the blandishments of photography and the spell of mounting plot complications have dissolved in the strong fall sunshine, the spectator's natural reasoning powers begin to function. Focusing his own microscope of observation on the situations that have occupied about two hours of his time, he realizes that he could have done a better and a quicker job himself.

Mr. Warner Oland's Mongolian make-up, his unswerving calm and benign bearing, his not-so-cryptic utterances are, as usual, diverting. It is nice to see him befriend the distressed Pamela, played so attractively by Miss Drue Leytton, by saving her innocent brother from an unjust punishment. It is nice to have the English and near-English accents fall flowingly on the ear. Nicest of all it is, to see Mr. E. E. Clive extracting quite a few laughs from his humble part as a thick-headed detective of the old stage-and-screen school.

Mr. Eugene Ford, the director, has a lovely time a-camera-roving over Mr. Alan Mowbray's (screen) English country estate and playing a ride to the hunt and a speeding motor against each other. It all passes for entertainment for the not-too-exacting, contributing nothing (as of course there's no reason it should) to the progress of cinema as art or to the progress of audiences as intelligent participants. M. L.

'A Century of the Dance'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHAT turned out to be almost a new form of art—new to the point of including a bit of advertising publicity—was disclosed at the Ford Symphony Gardens in Chicago's a Century of Progress on Sept. 20, when "A Century of the Dance" was presented for the first time on any stage. It is to continue there for two weeks, and as it is planned to run for 50 minutes, three nightly performances are being scheduled.

As the name would indicate, the piece is concerned chiefly with the dance, but even when dated at a former time it is dance in its most modern aspects, with an admixture of pageantry, vocal music, swiftly moving action and lavish and colorful costumes. Felix Borowski, an eminent and greatly talented Chicagoan, wrote the score and made a marked success of it. In past seasons Mr. Borowski has won the respect of the intelligentsia with symphonies, tone poems and overtures for full orchestra. Here he seems likely to win the whole-hearted liking of the casual amusement-goer who cares less for skilled construction than for good tunes. For Mr. Borowski has woven together 50 minutes of ingratiating ballet music with graceful melodies and potent rhythms; occasionally borrowing from some of the world's best-known songs, which, however, are never dragged in for their own sake but take a definite place in the scheme of the piece.

The choreographer and first male dancer is Edward Caton, who has earned a brilliant reputation as a dancer in both the Chicago and the Ravinia opera companies. The conductor is Jacques Samossoud, at one time musical director of the former National Opera Company of Washington, D. C., and a man with special gifts for conducting ballet music. Who assembled the continuity of the piece has not been made public, but as it goes on one is permitted a guess as to the source of its ending.

The work is in five episodes, all linked by a common feeling for the dance, and each scene more a pictorial stylization than a photographic reproduction. At first there is a scene of a ball in the White House during the Andrew Jackson Administration a century ago. A quick shift brings Venice in carnival season with maskers in a gay carnival; another takes us to Spain and a burlesque bull flight; then comes the year 1893, the background a little brick workshop to be found more solidly built about 100 yards west of the Ford Gardens, whose central figure is the tiny ancestor of the most popular motor car in the world; at the end, a Century of Progress in 1934, with the Ford building on the back drop and a processional of artisans and mechanics amid the gayly-hued dancers.

Meanwhile there is choral and vocal music—"Hail, Columbia" in the Jackson scene, "O Sole Mio" to introduce Italy, and so on. Frederick Jenks and Mark Love are the soloists, Mr. Love continuing as the toreador whose lethal intentions are turned away in the course of the bull fight. There is brilliant solo dancing by Mr. Caton, by Anna Ludmilla and Harriet Lundgren, two well trained Chicago girls who have at different times been first dancers with the Chicago Opera, and by a lithe and pictorial youth named Kolya. The ballet and chorus number about 30 each, all well defined in the stage picture of graceful, swift-moving action.

The dancing is of many types, from a fantasy based on the old-fashioned square dance, through the two European countries, into some agrarian stepping and, at the last, something of an apotheosis of jazz. The audiences have been enjoying it hugely in all its aspects. One may add that the publicity detail of it is entirely disarming in its very frankness. Art and commerce have been linked in a fashion that works out as more and better art. E. M.

'The Great Waltz'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE Center Theater was designed originally as the opulent cinema annex to that super-theater, Radio City Music Hall, in the mid-town Rockefeller development that has Sixth Avenue as its western boundary. Mr. Max Gordon, having spent an ocean of money on adapting its stage to his non-cinematic purposes, has succeeded in keeping up with the precedent in theater magnificence set by the builders. There is a new proscenium arch decorated in green swirls and crimson leaves against royal purple, with a great crimson coat of arms above a stage curtain of tender green velvet traced with purple. The orchestra rises to the auditorium level in a pit of ivory and gold. Turntables, elevators and electrical pyrotechnics operate to arouse enthusiasm over twentieth-century theater machinery.

"The Great Waltz," the opening production, is an adaptation from the libretto of "Waltzes in Vienna" that was the London title for this "love story of music." It concerns that period of the nineteenth century when Johann Strauss, the elder was undisputed waltz king of Vienna, and his son, also named Johann, was struggling to get a musical hearing.

A great many persons had to do with the confection Broadway has manufactured out of the troublous relations of the two, including Hazzard Short, by whom it was conceived and directed and who gave it lighting, staging, scenic and mechanical effects that more than once dazzle and outwit expectancy; Moss Hart, who wrote the uninspiring book; Desmond Carter, who did the lyrics that sound very like the usual song patter, and Albertina Rasch, who arranged the dances and ballet. The settings are by Albert Johnson and the costumes by the English expert, Doris Zinkeisen.

Indeed, the program generously lists the fact that the music was by "Johann Strauss (Father and Son)," but it is decidedly in spite of them that the total effect is a showman's splurge and not a thing to stir the heart or fancy.

Needless to say, the audience was impressed by a finale which set a thousand wheels and cogs and pulleys and levers and electric buttons to work and constructed a splendid ballroom before its very eyes, with the musicians' pit gliding up-stage and there raised to make a box against the ivory and gold paneling and windows of a great room; ivory and gold pilasters sliding in from the wings and glittering chandeliers descending from above, and steps moving forward to bridge the gap from auditorium to stage. It was a complete excitement of perfected mechanics.

Collaborators' list notwithstanding, there somehow clung to the proceedings the touch of the one-time stage and screen impresario at these Rockefeller amusement pantheons, Mr. Rothafel of the "Roxyettes" and other glorifications of the Hollywood product.

The ballet had for its premier danseuse Alexandra Danilova, who made her London début in "Waltzes in Vienna." Marion Claire also was imported from London for the part of Theresa, and the other chief vocal rôles were played by Guy Robertson as the young Strauss and Marie Burke as Countess Olga Baranskaja, a rôle she created in "Waltzes in Vienna" in 1931.

The Bellini Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE—Celebrations in commemoration of Vinaenzo Bellini will be inaugurated at Cantania, the birthplace of the composer, on Jan. 25, 1935, with a performance of "I Puritani." The date chosen is that on which the opera had its first performance in Paris a hundred years ago.

All the principal theaters in Italy will include operas by Bellini in their programs for the season. At least one of his works will be staged during the Florentine spring season and the traveling opera company known as the "Car of Thespis" will tour Sicily with a repertory exclusively of Bellini's operas.

Mr. Stokowski's program for the first pair of Philadelphia Orchestra concerts, Oct. 5-6, includes for novelty the Prelude to Act I of Pfitzner's "Palestrina." The other items will be Beethoven's "Pastoral," Strauss's "Tod und Verklärung' and two of the conductor's Bach transcriptions.

Dr. Koussevitzky, arriving from Europe, announces that Stravinsky's "Persephone," a new symphony by Maliplero, a new cello concerto by Berezowsky and a second symphony by Roy Harris will be among the novelties of the Boston Symphony season.

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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

Courtesy of Heywood-Wakefield Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A series of new forms in contemporary style is now offered by a prominent furniture manufacturer, the major innovation being the element of ready enlargement or reduction of one's equipment. To this end, the bookcases that stand on the floor and those hanging on the wall are made in sections, or units. So, too, is the sofa, with its middle part that seats two and its ends, right and left, which can be used as detached chairs, as in the arrangement shown. In the following text appear the comments of the designer of this furniture, Mr. Russel Wright.

A New Line of Unit Designs

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHEN a bookcase can stand zigzag across a room; a sofa be broken up into three or four different combinations; tables and chairs be shifted and converted into various forms and uses; then flexibility in modern furniture that is built in units is convincingly achieved.

Several rooms in the Heywood Wakefield exhibit at the American Furniture Mart in Chicago this summer were set up with just this kind of furniture. It was all designed by Mr. Russel Wright, a pioneer in the modern, who has designed spun aluminum for the dining room, wall paper and rugs. Now he is entering the furniture field, where his special aim is to introduce pieces in units which are flexible and comfortable.

Believing that modern styles are here to stay and that eventually production will become as standardized as automobile production, Mr. Wright has made furniture that can be moved around in the room, combined, rearranged, or separated, to form varying groups according to the special needs of the family. His new three-piece sofa, which breaks into a love seat and two large chairs, can be fitted together for one long sofa along the wall, or divided to form a fireplace group, or it can be arranged in an "L" shape with a corner table at the base while one chair is pushed out from it to form the bottom of the "L."

Sectional Bookcases, Home Style

Likewise he has a bookcase built in units for a winter living-room, where cozy corners are sought and where books and more books make a place seem homelike and cheerful. In one room the sections of the bookcase, which are below shoulder height, jut out into the room like a letter "Z." This has the advantage of partially setting off dining quarters in a large living-room. The cases with sliding doors can be used for storage space for linens. Half of one unit can be temporarily converted into a wall desk or serving table.

A special corner table with odd compartments; hanging bookshelves with sliding doors; console tables that unfold to become game or dining-room tables; occasional tables that may be used as end tables; wall tables, coffee tables, or what you will; all are added to the key groups of sofa and bookcase to build up a room to suit the living habits of the occupants.

One of Mr. Wright's designs is quite a departure from the traditional type, an armchair that has streamlines and is really an adaptation of the barrel chair, with no distinct arms, but just flowing lines, nevertheless a very comfortable seat. His modern rocking chair is upholstered. Like the S shaped metal chairs used so much in offices and sun parlors, this has a distinct "give" and swing. The back and seat are hung in a pivot which provides the action, the upholstered arms remaining stationary.

In addition to the flexibility of this new furniture, it has a certain flow of line and plasticity. Most of the chairs are deeper and more comfortable than their predecessors. The wood is mainly walnut and quilted acer, with a taupe colored, wavy grain. In the glass top of the coffee tables a design is introduced by frosting one half and leaving the other half plain.

Quoting Mr. Wright's Words

This living room is divided by the L-shaped arrangement of the sofa into a fireside group and a dining- or game-group. The walls are in two colors, chocolate brown and soft gray. On the gray wall at the left, are two hanging bookcases. Below these are two low bookcases, permitting a library corner. The hanging cases are designed to meet when placed together and can be added to, making any desired length. Those below have drawers for magazines, writing materials, or linens. The doors of both the hanging shelves and the standing case, slide from side to side. On the floor piece, the drawers can be lifted out and braced to provide writing surface or a serving space.

The sofa breaks into three parts with the corner table used in between. Sofa and table can be used in a number of ways. The center part can be set against the corner table to provide the two-seated reading corner. The corner table can be used at the end of a sofa or a day bed, and can also be pushed into a corner of a room. The table top drawer pulls out on both sides. The larger drawer below is provided with partitions which can be used either at an angle for filing magazines or in a straight position.

The carpeting, which is a gray darker than that used on the wall, is a two-textured fabric with high and low pile. The sofa arms are covered in a dark brown fabric, the cushions and back with a chartreuse, brown- and silver fabric. In designing the three-part sofa, the shapes of the back were studied, in order to present an interesting back when the parts project into the room as in this photograph.

The room is "high-lighted" around the fireside by the use of the chromium table and chair and the chromium reading lamp, also by the glass table top and the glass vase with flowers on the mantel. The lamp at the right has a chromium reflector and base. On the corner table is an aluminum and chromium lamp with a brown fabric shade.

Courtesy John Wanamaker to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Since the strictest of contemporary styles in home furnishings do not appeal to all tastes, versatile designers have recently introduced features of traditional modes that have been esteemed in the past, near or distant. In this bedroom suite, a Chinese touch has given the mahogany tables, large and small, a definite character, most noticeable in the upturned ends of the tops. The beds in ivory with gray and silver decorations contrast in colors rather than conform.

Walls of dull rose-beige; carpet, dark blue pile; white Venetian blinds and screen; wing-chair cover, rust-red stripes on a cream ground —these are some of the details of a rich and pleasing color scheme.

London Happenings

By "Collector"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A REMARKABLE scalloped bowl, designed by Anthony Nelme in 1705, the far-off days of Queen Anne, appeared at Christie's the other afternoon in the sale of the late Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's collection of old silver. These bowls are termed "Monteiths" and the origin of the word is quaint and curious. It is adopted from the name of a gentleman of fashion who lived in the eventful days of King Charles II and whose name has been preserved in history just because he wore a scalloped coat.

In King's "Art of Cookery" appears the couplet:

New things produce new words and so Monteith
Has by one vessel saved himself from Death."

Anthony à Wood, antiquary and historian, under the date of 1683, mentions the new vessel thus:

"This yeare in the summer time came up a vessel or bason notched at the brim, . . . drinking glasses hang there by the foot. Such a bason was called a 'Monteigh' from a fantastical Scott called 'Monsieur Monteigh' who at that time or a little before, wore the bottome of his cloake or coate so notched."

One version has it that the Scottish gallant conceived the idea of notching his cloak with half circles for the simple reason that it had grown frayed and shabby there. An ingenious silversmith who saw it considered this pattern to be eminently suitable for a new type of vessel. The Monteith recently sold realized £226 or 47 shillings an ounce. Four years ago a very early Monteith, one made indeed in 1687, fetched no less than £29 an ounce.

Bargains at a Duke's Sale

It is not often that the collector of old English furniture and other antiques has an opportunity of acquiring pieces that belonged to an English Duke and what is more, picking them up at bargain prices. This was the case, however, at the well-attended, if between-seasons, country sale, conducted by Sotheby's, of the contents of Ewhurst Park, the property of the late Duke of Wellington. The items consisted mostly of furniture which the late Duke brought to the house when he went to reside there about 35 years ago. The heirlooms, I might mention, are at famous Apsley House in Piccadilly, and at Strathfieldsaye.

Pieces in the late Duchess' sitting-room included an uncommon Sheraton mahogany table, which brought £25; a set of four eighteenth century Dutch marquetry chairs which realized twenty guineas; a Queen Anne walnut kneehole table and an early Georgian mahogany card-table, £8 for the two; a similar table £8.

A silver bowl of the time of Queen Anne, 13½ inches in diameter, 9½ inches high, called a Monteith because of the scalloped, detachable ring surrounding the top. It was made in London in 1705 and recently sold there for £225

It is a mistake to suppose that antiques correctly catalogued as the property of peers and famous men and women are inevitably beyond the reach of collectors of modest means. An old-silver enthusiast of my acquaintance showed me the other day several pieces of small Tudor plate. One had been part of the "fine surplus silver" of Earl Amherst who, as Jeffrey, first Baron Amherst, was Governor-General of British North America. Another piece came from the collection of the Marquis of Breadalbane. The collector had acquired these treasures in the two leading London salesrooms for an average of less than £5 apiece.

A curious gold brooch, enriched with garnets and malachite, concerning which little was known in the family, was included among Lord Amherst's silver when it was sent recently to Sotheby's for sale. It proved to be a piece which had caused something like a sensation in the antiquarian world in early Victorian times. It was agreed at that period that it had been designed by some fine craftsman working under Celtic influence in Kent about the fifth century. It has now been acquired by the keeper of the famous Ashmolean Museum at Oxford—the Mecca of so many visiting American collectors—for £260.

A well-known salesroom instance of another forgotten family antique was that of a magnificent ewer of rock-crystal and silver-gilt, discovered about 30 years ago neglected in the butler's pantry at Beaudesert. It was sent to Christie's and purchased by the present Lord Duveen for the handsome sum of £4200.

Early House of a Danish Peasant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

OLD Danish peasant architecture is admirably seen in the living room of an old building which has been transferred from South Sleswig to the Lyngby Open Air Museum, near Copenhagen.

Ostenfeld, which was the name of the farmhouse, was built in 1685 in the half-timber style, with frame of oak and thatch roof, but no chimney. The house is really Saxon in type, and orginally consisted of a single room, occupied both by the peasant family and the domestic animals. Two rows of wooden posts supported the roof and divided the apartment lengthwise into three aisles like a church. The long, low building has a gable at each end, with one big door opening on the threshing floor. On either side of this, behind the posts, are the cattle stalls. Then follows a section for the farm impiements, and at the farther end the family quarters, with chairs round the open hearth, the smoke of which is left to clear away under the roof. The furniture is homemade, often the work of the farmer's sons, or of laborers employed by him and who lived with the family.

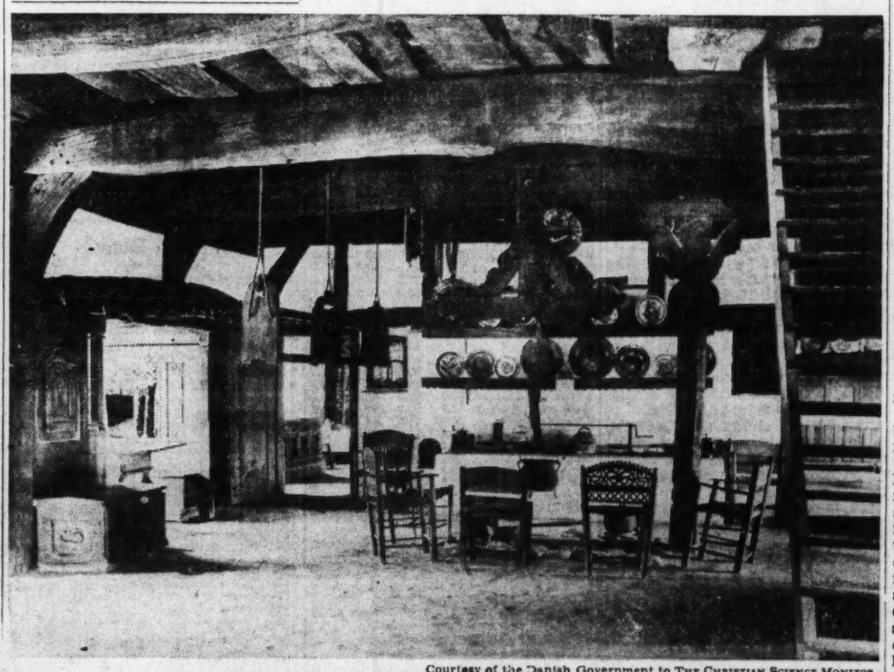
At the windows on either side are benches, tables and alcoves for beds which were elaborately carved and hung with handwoven materials. The suspended seat is for guests and is let down for use only on special occasions, for guests were not very frequent at the farm.

At a later date two rooms were added at the rear of the original building: a living room with Dutch tiles, iron stove, alcove beds and other furnishings; also a sitting room with carved oak chests, or the bride's dower chest, cupboards, stained glass windows, etc. These were then the rooms used by the family, the general sitting room in the front part of the building being for the men and women helpers.

The old building itself has distinct historical interest relating to old Danish culture, and is a witness of the customs and habits of those early days. All dishes, implements, and furniture bear marks of daily wear everything being arranged as if the rooms were in use.

The dismantling of Ostenfeld has been done very conscientiously, and most scrupulous care was taken by the architect, whose patient labor has found its reward in the achievement of an arrangement which looks as if it had always been just where it is now. The general idea has been to trace the domestic development of the Danish farmstead, and to illustrate how the peasant of long ago arranged for the accomodation of himself, his guests and livestock, all under one roof, and around the common hearth, or "heart" of the house, as it is called in Denmark.

Some twenty or more examples of dwellings of various dates are included in the Lyngby Open Air Museum, which is a section of the Danish Folk Museum.



Courtesy of the Danish Government to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

To the 20 or more buildings that make up the Lyngby Open Air Museum, near Copenhagen, the latest addition is the living room of a farmhouse built in 1685 in South Schleswig. Here is shown the hearth, or "heart," of the house, which had no chimney, the smoke rising as it may. Strange seems the guests' seat, suspended by ropes when not in use

Picture Framing and Hanging

By Mildred Chamberlain

I

A RECENT article on pictures in this series centered around the thought that certain pictures are suited for certain rooms in the house, the themes varying accordingly. Another thought was that a picture may be one of many nuclei around which a color scheme may be built. We left the subject with the suggestions that parallel wires, or no wires at all, are better than "vee" shaped ones for picture hanging, and stated that most people hang pictures too high. Now we will consider the framing of these same pictures.

There are certain conventions for the framing of oils, water colors, etchings, Japanese prints, photographs, maps, etc., although every picture presents its own problems, governed as it is by the medium (i. e., oil, water color, printing ink, etc.) the color, the tone, the size of the picture.

Regardless of kind, those which are small and delicate in subject and technique, require simple, narrow frames. Those which are large, rich in coloring or vigorous in treatment, require wider, deeper, more substantial frames. Let us remember, however, that the frame should be subordinate always to the picture, in tone, color and character. Whatever is painted or printed on paper requires glass—all Japanese prints, wood blocks, engravings, etchings, lithographs.

Oil paintings are less fragile. They need not be glazed, but sometimes it seems advisable to put glass over them as protection from dirt and from other harm.

The Purpose of Mats

Shall we use a mat on our picture? Ruskin used to call a mat a "space of silence." Such as Botticelli's "Adoration," Tintoretti's "Marriage of Ariadne and Bacchus" are examples crowded with detail, having masses which seem to overflow the boundaries. These need Ruskin's "space of silence," whether it be a mat or a wide frame. The mat has another virtue in separating pictures from too-prominently figured wallpaper. Any picture worthy of hanging deserves the courtesy of "silence" in the wallpaper behind it.

A safe rule is this: Decorative wallpaper is interesting enough in itself without the addition of pictures, but pictures used as decoration require a wall of thoughtfully-planned neutrality. In other words, do not have everything going on at once.

The oil painting is generally matless, glassless, and framed in toned gilt. The water color is glazed, matted, and framed in gilt, or, more often today, in natural wood or in harmonizing enamels.

How may we frame Japanese prints? There are several ways, but with glass, of course, and matted or unmatted. The frames are usually ½ inch or ¾ inch wide. If mats are used, these should be mellow, creamy ones, repeating the ground of the print. The mats should have "texture"; grass cloth, pongee, rajah silk, and pebbly matting board, are good for these prints.

As to the frame itself, the character of the room may suggest whether the dull satiny black of teakwood or the glossy black of lacquer will be better than the beige color of natural wood. If there is a great deal of black in the print, the black frame may be preferable to "hold it in."

In general, a grouping of Japanese prints is very pleasant when they are set in warm, light brown moldings which have plain surfaces and no shine. From a comparatively neutral, defining edge the eye then passes across the mellow mat of slight texture, on into the print itself. Nothing, you see, competes with the subtle harmonies of the print. This is, in fact, the basic essential of good framing.

May I digress for a moment to answer one of those perfectly spontaneous and unabashed questions which one delights in receiving? A friend asked recently, "How is a Japanese print made?"

It made me realize that, unlike my acquaintance, many laymen accept art forms as something, like Topsy, which have "jes growed."

A Japanese print of the old school is a very remarkable union between drawing, composition, color and craftsmanship. Briefly, it was made this way: A separate block was carved for each color, including the outline, or key plate. These blocks were made of close-grained, hard woods, 10 or 15 blocks being sometimes necessary to express the colors of nature, or those in the lady's gown. In cutting a block, only those areas from which a color will be stamped can touch the paper. All else is gouged out. Thus, one block carries the areas for blue found everywhere in the print; another block carries the areas of another color wherever found. Block by block, they are inked, the paper laid over them and the color transferred to the paper by tapping. This requires the most accurate registering. We have all seen parts of a cretonne where one color overlapped the field of another color. This was due to inaccurate registering.

Appreciating Technique of Prints

Perhaps this brief outline of how a Japanese print is made will make it interesting quite apart from mere subject matter, as one thinks of the graceful flow of line, of the space arrangement, of the color skillfully distributed for balance, of the accurate transference of the areas for each color, from the sketch to the blocks.

Such, then, are the arts and crafts which go into that complex thing, the Japanese print. We make wood blocks in the Occident, too, Our Western touch is not always so light. Our themes are many times so vigorous that the framing must be less neutral than that for a Japanese print.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Trading in Stock Market Dwindles Down to Small Volume

Commodity and Money Markets

Little Agility Is Displayed By Leading Stocks

Irregularity Prevails in Dull Session—Transfers 220,000 Shares

By Forrest Price

Stocks did not show much agility today.

Total sales dwindled down to 220,000 shares.

Most of the short session was a treadmill performance.

That is, the slight price movement was generally fractional. And some stocks were up and some down, with the downs predominating.

No one had any idea what President Roosevelt would say tomorrow night in his "fireside talk" over the radio, and cautious traders preferred to wait and see. It was generally assumed that it would relate to business, but just what his attitude would be no one would venture to forecast.

That is one main reason trading was so dull today.

Although the general market tone was easy the largest declines were confined mostly to stocks usually inconspicuous in trading. Radio A was off a point. Vulcan Detinning and Owens Illinois Glass each dropped a point. Midland Steel preferred was off 3.

U. S. Smelting was up a point.

The bond market was quiet and prices were mixed.

Early downturns in grain were followed by quick advances with oats leading. Wheat and corn, however, did not hold all of their gains. Cotton was active and strong. Rubber was steady.

The month of September ends with only a moderate increase in general business since Labor Day. But still it is an increase. Which is better than standing still or going backward.

The steel industry which has been a laggard as compared with retail trade, for example, has been creeping forward slowly without attracting much attention. Operations are now about 24 per cent of capacity compared with a rate of only 18 per cent at the beginning of the month.

There has been some seasonal backing down in automobile manufacturing and other lines, but nothing of a discouraging sort.

Probably the most favorable development has been a more hopeful feeling among financiers and investors that the NRA would be so reorganized as to conform with the ideas of conservative business leaders. It is now in the process of reformation, and the result is awaited with tremendous interest.

The securities markets have perked up somewhat, and most of the losses of the first half of the month have been recovered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The stock market ended the week today with most traders holding down seats on the sidelines.

Although there were a few scattered soft and firm spots, leading issues generally followed an extremely narrow range.

Dullness was the rule throughout the brief session. The close was moderately irregular.

While speculative sentiment was still inclined to be mildly bullish, Wall Street's collective mind apparently decided that caution was the best policy pending the President's "fireside" chat with the country tomorrow evening.

Opinions as to what the Chief Executive will say that might influence the equities market were many and varied. Brokerage circles, however, continued to hope that some of the numerous questions which have been confusing the financial sector would be answered one way or the other.

Metal Shares Firm

...tal shares, adding fractions to ...nd a point to their advances of the previous session, included U. S. Smelting, Alaska Juneau, American Smelting, Howe Sound and Cerro de Pasco. Sterling Products got up a point, and Santa Fe nearly as much.

American Telephone, Western Union, U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Case, Loew's, Bethlehem Steel, National Distillers, Consolidated Gas, American Can, General Motors, du Pont, Johns-Manville and many others held to a restricted groove.

National Biscuit dropped a point to another low for the last two years. Most of the rails were about unchanged to a bit lower.

The financial district seemed pleased with the statement of Donald R. Richberg of the National Recovery forces that there would be no immediate drastic changes in the policies or operation of the reorganized NRA.

Business and industrial observers also appeared heartened by the selection of S. Clay Williams as chairman of the new recovery board. This was interpreted as an indication that the bureau would follow a conservative program in dealing with the various phases of the recovery movement.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices moved unevenly in a small market today. The U. S. Governments again had a tendency to ...oop in some directions, but losses ...ere not large, and two or three of ...he Treasury loans were traded a ...hade above the previous finals.

Realizing forced some of the secondary bonds to lower levels. Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950 yielded 1¼ points to 23½; American & Foreign Power 5s were down a point at 53⅛, and New York Central 5s were off 1 at 65.

Some of the New Haven Railroad issues continued to move forward following substantial gains yesterday. The 3½s of 1956 rose a point to 42. Recent buying of the New Haven issues has been attributed to belief that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would act favorably on the road's application for a $6,000,000 loan. Railroad quarters are of the opinion that this loan will be sufficient to provide for the company's financial obligations over the year-end.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 29	Last Sept. 28
11⅛	6	..	Adams Express	300	7⅛	7	7⅛	7¼
9⅝	4⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
23⅛	16⅝	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	3800	20⅜	19¼	20¼	19¾
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	100	2	2	2	1⅞
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	100	126	126	126	126
130	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126	126	126	126
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	100	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13½
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	100	4	4	4	4
55⅝	41	2	Amerada	100	43	43	43	43
47⅝	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	100	8	8	8	8⅛
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crystal Sug pf	10	53½	53½	53½	55
38	19½	.80	Am Drake S&F	100	23	23	23	23
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	400	98⅞	98½	98⅞	98½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	200	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	7
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11½	11½	11½	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	19	19	19	19⅛
1¼	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8½
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	600	5¼	5	5	5⅛
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13¼
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	17
2⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	30½	30½	30½	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	34½
125	100	1½g	Am Smelt & R pf	200	114¾	114¾	114⅝	113
98½	71¾	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	98½	98½	95½	96
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	65	65	65	66
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	111¼	110⅝	111¼	111
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	400	17	17	17	17
17⅛	4	..	Am Woolen	100	9	9	9	9
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	100	40½	40¼	40¼	41
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	300	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11¾
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	34	34	34	..
95	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	600	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	100	6	6	6	6
64⅜	46¼	.6	Armour Ill B pf N	400	61¾	61¼	61¾	61¼
77⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	100	74½	74½	74½	74½
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	11	11	11	11¼
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	800	51½	50⅝	51½	50½
28¼	15	1	Atl Refining	200	25	25	25	24⅞
103½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	102	102	102	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	100	25½	25½	25½	25¾
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	100	8	8	8	8
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	600	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16¼
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	200	6½	6⅜	6½	6¾
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	18	18	18	18
15¾	8⅜	.50b	Belding Hem	400	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
27⅜	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	400	12¾	11⅝	12¾	12¾
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15¾
34½	26	1½	Best & Co	100	32½	32½	32½	..
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	300	28⅞	28	28⅝	28½
16¾	6	..	Blaw Knox	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
7	4	.40	Bloomingdale	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
10¼	7	..	Boeing Airplane	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	48½	48¼	48½	49¼
86	76	4¶	Bon Ami A	20	84	84	84	84
28¾	16⅞	1.60	Borden	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
23¾	15½	1	Borg Warner	100	22	22	22	22
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	200	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17¼
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	100	18	18	18	..
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	400	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
44	3	..	Budd Wheel pf	20	22	21	22	21½
3½	1	..	Burns Bros B	50	1½	1½	1½	1¾
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	30	9¼	9	9	9¼
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	300	12¼	12	12¼	12
2⅞	¾	..h	Bush Terminal	100	1	1	1	1
27⅛	13½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	100	17	17	17	17
			—C—					
13¼	½	..	Callahan Z & L	300	¾	⅝	¾	..
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	15	15	15	15½
181¼	117⅛	..	Canadian Pacific	800	141⅛	137⅛	141¼	14
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1400	43½	42⅜	43¾	43⅛
57⅜	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	10	63¼	63¼	63¼	62⅛
23¾	21	.1	Caterpillar Trac	200	27	26⅞	27	27
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	5600	25	24⅝	25	24⅞
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26	26	26	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	1800	37½	36⅜	37⅜	36¾
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	..
68⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	500	43	42⅜	43	43
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	800	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
60⅜	29¼	1½	Chrysler	2900	34⅜	33½	34⅜	33½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18½	18½	18½	..
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	80	80	80	..
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	600	¾	⅝	¾	¾
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	1500	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	2½	2½	2½	3
5½	2	..	City Stores A vtc	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛
28⅛	10	..	Collins & Aikman	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	2100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
37	21½	1⅝	Columbia Pic vtc	500	35⅜	35	35⅜	35⅝
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	600	27¼	26¾	27	27½
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	57⅞	57¼	57½	57⅜
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1600	20⅜	20	20⅜	10¼
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & Co	2500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	28½	28½	28¾	28⅜
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	1200	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	400	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
			Consol Textile	200	⅞	¾	¾	¾
2⅛	½	..	Container B	400	3⅛	3	3	3¼
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	700	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞	83¾
			Cont Motors	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1700	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅝
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	10	43	43	43	43
69¼	54½	2½	Corn Products	300	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¾
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	11½	11½	11½	12
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
17½	8¾	..	Fox Film A	400	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
63	20	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
			—G—					
4⅝	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
11⅞	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	400	7¼	7⅛	7½	7¾
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	100	33½	33½	33½	33
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	400	16½	16½	16½	16¾
14¾	7⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
25⅜	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	2500	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	30	29¾	30	30
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	5000	29¾	29¼	29¾	29⅝
5⅜	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
2¾	1	..	Northern Pacific	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	200	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	70	102	102	102	102
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5½
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	100	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17½
18	8	..	Goodrich	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
62⅜	35½	2¶	Goodrich pf	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	..
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	500	21¾	21½	21¾	21⅝
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
32½	12¼	..	Great West Sug	100	29½	29½	29½	29
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	10	112	112	112	..
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	10	57½	57½	57½	..
96⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	100	69	69	69	69½
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	1000	50¾	50	50½	50
24⅛	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	300	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8½
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	800	17¾	17	17¾	17¼
30½	19¾	1.68	Indus Rayon	1000	25¾	24½	25¾	25½
49¾	34¼	.25	Inland Steel	400	37¾	37½	37½	..
6⅞	3	..	Inspiration Cop	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
15⅞	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	400	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14¼
6¼	1	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
37¼	15	..	Int Agr pf	400	26½	25½	26½	..
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	100	141	141	141	..
12¼	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	6	6	6	6
37¾	18⅜	..	Int Cement	400	20¾	20½	20½	21¼
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	400	30	30	30	30
125¾	110	7	Int Harvester pf	100	116½	116¼	116½	..
9¾	3½	..	Int Hydroelec	300	4¼	4⅛	4½	4⅜
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	1200	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	25
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	1000	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
16⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	200	12½	12¼	12½	12½
			—J—					
52	33	3	Jewel Tea	100	50	50	50	..
66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	2400	47¼	46½	47	47
			—K—					
113½	97⅞	6	Kan C P&L B pf	110	112	112	112	111¾
20	5	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7
21¼	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	500	13¼	13½	13⅜	13¼
23¼	16	.30b	Kennecott Corp	1200	19	18½	19	18¾
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	900	18⅛	18	18	17⅞
			—L—					
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
20	11	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	12½	12½	12½	..
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
16⅜	8	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	300	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
36⅛	15½	..	Lima Loco Wks	200	17	17	17	..
35⅛	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	1000	29¼	28½	29¼	28½
44⅜	36¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	500	39	39	39	38½
62½	37¾	3b	Louisville & N	100	42	42	42	42
			—M—					
62⅛	35¼	2	Macy RH) & Co	300	40¼	39¾	40¼	40⅛
7	2⅜	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	..
35	20	..	Man Elv gtd	10	33	33	33	33½
29⅜	10⅜	..	Man Elv mg	700	25½	24⅝	25¼	25
9	9½	.40	Marine Mid	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
10⅜	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	400	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	11¾
40⅜	23½	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	27¼
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	39
28½	10	.75g	Maytag pf ww	100	24	24	24	..
32	24	2	McCall Corp	100	27	27	27	27¾
4½	1½	..h	McCrory Stores	900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
25¾	5¼	.. h	McCrory pf	200	20½	20½	20½	21½
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	400	45½	45	45½	45½
8⅜	1	..h	McLellan Stores	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
39	26	2	Melville Shoe	100	35½	35½	35½	35⅞
30	16½	2	Mesta Mach	100	28	28	28	28
26¾	21	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	25	25	25	25
10¾	8½		Miami Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
5	1½	.50b	Mid-Cont Pet	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
59⅞	25⅜		Pitts United pf	10	30	30	30	..
16⅜	8	1	Plymouth Oil	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
14⅞	6		Poor & Co B	1000	8	8	8	..
41¼	33½	1.50	Procter & Gam	300	36⅞	36½	36½	37⅜
45	29½	2.80	Public Service	300	32¼	32	32¼	32¼
59⅜	35⅝	3	Pullman	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¾
14⅞	7		Pure Oil	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
19⅜	9½	1	Purity Bakeries	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
			—R—					
9½	4½	..	Radio Corp Amer	3100	6	5¾	6	5⅞
43⅜	23¼	..	Radio pf A	300	39½	39	39	40
35⅜	15	..	Radio pf B	400	27½	27	27½	27
4¼	1½	.. h	Radio-Keith-O	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
13⅜	6	..	Remington Rand	100	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
69½	32⅜	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	42	42	42	41¼
67	30	..	Rem Rand 2pf	30	40	40	40	..
5½	2	..	Reo Motors	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
25¾	10½	..	Republic I & S	1400	13¼	13	13⅜	13½
67½	37	..	Repub I&S pf	200	41	40½	41	41¼
27¾	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	700	21	20	21	20¾
10¼	4	.40b	Rossia In Co Am	100	7	7	7	7
			—S—					
57	44	3	Safeway Stores	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	46½
54	41	1.70	Scott Paper	10	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
2	⅜	..h	Seaboard Air L	1400	¾	¾	¾	⅝
51¼	31	..	Sears Roebuck	1900	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
9	4⅜	..	Servel Inc	700	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	5¾
14¼	5½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	6½	6½	6½	..
13⅞	6¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
80	57	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65
24½	8⅛	..	Simmons	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
11⅞	7¼	.55b	Simms Petroleum	400	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½
12½	8	.40	Silver King C M	1400	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅞
17	6¾	..	Snider Packing	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
19⅞	12½	.60	Socony Vacuum	1100	14½	14¼	14⅜	14½
22⅛	10⅛	1½	So Calif Edison	1000	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
33¾	14⅞	..	Southern Pacific	1600	19	18½	19	18¾
39⅜	29⅛	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	200	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..
36½	11½	..	Southern Ry	1300	17	16¼	17	16¼
41¾	14	..	Southern Ry pf	200	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
8	2⅞	..	Sparks Withing	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
11⅜	5⅜	..	Sperry Corp	300	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
31½	21¾	3	Spicer pf	110	26	25½	26	25½
67½	19	..	Spieg May Stern	400	59½	58¾	59½	59¾
25¾	17¼	1	Stand Brands	3000	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
127	121¼	7	Stand Brands pf	10	125	125	125	..
17	6¼	..	Stand Gas El	100	8	8	8	8
32¾	25	1	Stand Oil Ind	1000	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½
42⅞	30⅝	1	Stand Oil Calif	1900	31½	30¾	31	31¼
50⅝	40⅜	1	Stand Oil NJ	1700	43¾	43⅜	43½	43½
3	1⅜	..	Sterling Secur	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
13¼	4⅞	..	Stone & Webster	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
9¼	2¾	h	Studebaker	1000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3	1½	..	Superior Oil	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
2½	⅜	..	Symington	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
			—T—					
29⅜	20	1	Texas Corp	700	23	22½	22½	23
43¼	30	2	Texas Gulf Sul	900	36½	36⅜	36½	36¾
25	21½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
15½	8	.25b	Thatcher Mfg	100	12	12	12	..
12⅜	4		The Fair	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
11	4⅞	.50	Thompson	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
20¼	10	..	Thompson Prod	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5½	1¾	..	Thompson Star	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
41	24	1	Timken Roller	300	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
8½	5½	.25b	Transamerica	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
6¾	3⅛	..	Tri Continental	100	4	4	4	4⅛
			—U—					
60⅞	39¼	4	Union Bag & P	100	48½	48½	48½	..
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide	400	43½	43¼	43½	43⅝
20½	13¾	1	Union Oil Calif	600	14½	14

Commerce and Finance

Commerce Secretary Defends Government in Business

Business and Industry

SEC Now Assumes Control Over 25 Stock Exchanges

Twelve Other Marts Exempted From Registration Until Dec. 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The controlling hand of the Federal Government, moving before the effective date, Monday, of the Securities Act's anti-manipulation provisions, reached out yesterday and embraced 25 of the nation's stock exchanges in 18 cities.

The 25 trading marts formally were registered as "national securities exchanges," within the purview of the control law. Twelve other exchanges were granted a 60-day exemption from registration pending an examination of their positions.

Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the Securities Commission said yesterday temporary regulations to govern registration of securities until permanent rules can be prepared, would be ready today.

Coincident with announcement of the margin requirement, the commission decided that for an indefinite period of readjustment it would not put into effect the provision prohibiting trading in unregistered securities.

Mr. Kennedy also announced that a new list of securities which have been denied registration would be issued today.

All applications for registration of exchanges have been acted upon except that of the New York Mining Exchange, a New Jersey association. A hearing on this will be held today.

The only security denied a temporary registration to date is an $8,000,000 Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company bond issue. A hearing has been set for next Wednesday.

Pending final action on permanent exemption of 12 exchanges granted stays yesterday until Dec. 1, Mr. Kennedy said these markets would be expected to abide by the manipulative control provisions of the law which become operative Monday. Those exempted from registration for 60 days follows:

Boston Curb, California Stock (Los Angeles), Chicago Curb, Colorado Springs Stock, Hartford Stock, Louisville Stock, Milwaukee Grain and Stock, Minneapolis-St. Paul Stock, Richmond Stock, San Francisco Mining, Seattle Mining and Seattle Stock.

The applications for registration accepted included these exchanges:

Baltimore Stock, Boston Stock, Buffalo Stock, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock, Cincinnati Stock, Cleveland Stock, Denver Stock, Detroit Stock, Los Angeles Curb, Los Angeles Stock, New Orleans Stock, New York Curb, New York Mining, New York Produce, New York Real Estate Securities, New York Stock, Philadelphia Stock, Pittsburgh Stock, St. Louis Stock, Salt Lake Stock, San Francisco Curb, San Francisco Stock, Standard Stock Exchange of Spokane and the Washington, D. C., stock market.

Decline Is Shown In Manufacturing Activity in August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The decline in manufacturing activity that set in last May has continued in August, contrary to the usual slight pick-up which generally occurs in that month after the seasonal declines of the early summer months. Employment, pay rolls and man-hours worked also declined, according to data from 25 manufacturing industries that report to the National Industrial Conference Board and made public today.

Total man-hours worked declined 3.4 per cent. The decrease in manufacturing activity, as measured by total man-hours worked, was most marked in the foundries and automobile industries, in which the loss amounted to 12 per cent and 10.8 per cent, respectively, the conference board estimates. Declines were noted in 19 of the 25 industries and in 10 of these the declines were more than 3.5 per cent. Increases from July to August occurred, however, in the following six industries: northern cotton, hosiery, meat packing, wool, furniture and the agricultural implement industry.

Pay rolls dropped 3.3 per cent in August. Average hourly earnings at 58.8 cents increased a fraction of a cent from July. As for employment, the number of wage-earners employed was 1.6 per cent less than in July.

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Distinctive Commercial Furniture
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Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.
WRITE for folder telling How to Bank by Mail
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank
WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 6

Trend of Business Failures Downward

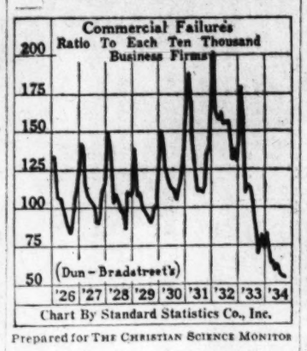


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS notable, as the accompanying chart indicates, that in spite of the present low level of business profits, the trend of business failures has been sharply downward since January, 1933.

Argentine Wheat Pressed for Sale Depresses Prices

Is Dominating Feature of World Situation—Cash Markets Strong

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—For another week wheat prices have stayed in about the same rut they have been in for a month or more. This was true of Winnipeg as well as Chicago.

Support has been sufficient to confine declines to small proportions, and on the whole not enough buying power has shown itself to maintain the rallies, the market fluctuating rather aimlessly in a narrow range.

Foreign markets were irregular except for Argentine prices which worked lower, shippers in that country making every effort to dispose of surplus wheat before the new crop is harvested. The pressure to sell Argentine wheat is still the dominating feature of the world wheat situation.

Temporarily the demand for Canadian wheat has been checked, owing to the keen competition of the Southern Hemisphere grain, and North American exports so far this season have not been much if any more than for the corresponding time last year.

Smaller European Crops

Domestic cash markets show a strong tone, and May wheat is selling close to the price of December and at a discount under the September, while cash wheat is at big premiums over the December. Milling demand has not been at all active in spite of the firm cash prices.

Flour sales have shown improvement, however, and mills have been fair buyers of futures, taking off hedges, which has been a sound element of support in the market. The trade in general is so light that this kind of buying is effective. Outside trade has been of small proportions.

Increased Acreage Expected

Country deliveries in western Canada since the start of the season have aggregated close to 90,000,000 bushels wheat, and from now on the movement will probably be far from burdensome. Hedging at Winnipeg has been absorbed with a narrow range of prices. In spite of the fact that export business in Canadian wheat has been light, no weakness has been shown at the Canadian market.

Corn has shown a more independent tendency being firm at times on moderate buying. Reports of active buying of corn at interior points by feeders at over the terminal price basis helped the market as well as a material reduction in the volume of recipts, which are now running much smaller than a year ago.

In all grains the strong domestic cash trade conditions prevent any bearish demonstration in the market

Treasury Offers $75,000,000 Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The Treasury announces that tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of $75,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 182-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 o'clock p. m., (E. S. T.), on Monday, Oct. 1, 1934. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Treasury bills will be dated Oct. 3, 1934, and will mature on April 3, 1935, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $1000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000 and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Old Gold Mine Is to Be Reopened in No. Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 29—Two important developments in gold-mining activities of this section, plans for starting pumping water out of the Rudisill mine within the next couple of days and for placing in operation before the end of the month a mill with daily capacity of 35 tons of ore, were announced by W. A. White, president of the Pioneer Mining Company and the Carolina Exploration Company.

According to a geological survey, the mine should contain between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 tons of ore in place, ranging in value from $10 to $50 for each ton at the present price of gold, said Mr. White.

Wallace Vigorously Defends 'Government in Business'

Commerce Secretary Sees Fascism or Communism Unless State is Partner in Trade and Industry—Hits Corporation Influence at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Hitting back vigorously against those who have been objecting to "government in business," Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in an article published today in Collier's Weekly, said that "If we are not to go in for Communism or Fascism, it is most essential that government learn to look upon itself as a partner with business, labor, agriculture and consumers." He dismissed the charge of radicalism by saying that most critics trot out the "Red Devil" bearing the brand of Marx and Lenin because "this is an easy way to scare people so that they will not give real thought to social and economic problems."

The article is taken from "New Frontiers," the forthcoming book by the Secretary, in which he expresses a political philosophy designed to mark the dividing line between liberal and conservative voters. The volume is regarded as the future hand-book of the New Deal and is accepted by those close to Secretary Wallace as the Administration's answer to those business men and industrialists who, to use the Secretary's words, seek a return to "the lush days of freebooter capitalism."

Big Business in Government

"Big business men of the United States who live in the great trading and financial centers like New York and Chicago," writes the secretary, "are continually talking about the dangers of governmental interference with business. The smaller business men of the United States in their chambers of commerce and noon-day luncheon clubs continually say that there should be 'less government in business and more business in government.'

"As a matter of fact, certain businesses have always been up to their necks in government. This is especially true of the central core of the banking business and of those businesses which form a world-competitive point of view are so inefficient that they would die without tariff protection.

"If the full truth were ever known about the way governmental influence has been used by great corporations, public indignation would know no bounds. Nearly every President who has had anything to do with tariff revisions has been impressed by the way in which great businesses rally round in the hope of securing governmental favors through the tariff in order to help them promote monopolies. The legalized thievery of the tariff is probably working more harm to the people of the United States than all other forms of robbery put together.

"When the codes were fixed up under NRA, business men came to Washington by the thousands, most of them hoping to get codes fixed so that their competitors would not have an advantage. Many of them hoped to get hold of governmental power in order to put their competitors out of business. They wanted the government to help them fix prices and control production.

"Of course, business men are not alone in this. In recent years farm organizations and labor organizations have also been doing their best to get hold of governmental power for their own purposes. As these interests begin to fight one another more and more, it will become apparent that the old order is played out. A new one with new rules must be arranged.

"If we are not to go in for Communism or Fascism, it is most essential that government learn to look upon itself as a partner with business, labor, agriculture and consumers. For the sake of campaign funds governments have all too often handed out jobs and passed out favors.

"It is time for business to stop speaking scornfully of government in business and then go running to it in private to see what it can get out of the Government.

Situation Is Serious

"The situation is so serious that government and business must learn to live together in a sensible way. In working out the terms of this partnership, it is important that not only the big business men who have always made their voices heard in Washington be consulted, but that the small business men, laboring men, farmers and consumers also be in on the deal.

"The object is a continually moving but balanced state.

"There are certain people living in Washington who have learned to make a specialty out of what might almost be called political blackmail. Some of them are representatives of well organized associations. They have been in Washington so long that they call the congressmen by their first names. They are acquainted with all the special cliques and know how to start a flock of telegrams rolling upon Washington at the right time. They can get close friends on the floor of the House or Senate to interpose an objection in committee meetings or on the floor at a time when it will cause embarrassment.

Guided by Social Justice

"The alarming thing in Washington is not that there are so many special pressure groups but that there are so few people who are concerned solely with looking at the picture from a broad national angle. Most congressmen and senators, it seems, are of necessity special pleaders for a particular region. It is therefore up to the executive branch of the Government to consider the national interest.

"There is nothing new or sensational about the rules we should follow. They have to do with such things as the tariff, the balance of international payments, monetary policy, subsidies, taxation, prices and production policies and railroad-rate regulations. Their significance lies in the fact that by their manipulation it is possible to direct, stimulate, restrain and balance those forces which have to do with proportioning the national income. All governments which have advanced beyond the pioneer stage find it necessary to promulgate such rules, in lieu of free competition. And in promulgating them, a democracy worthy of the name must be guided by social justice and social charity—in other words, the greatest good for the greatest number."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties seems to have become a kind of touchstone, a juju, of controversy on matters of international trade. To some it appears as the sole means of salvation, to others as no better than a barrier to the bringing down of world tariffs. These protagonists may, unhappily, forget that the clause is really but an incident of policy, and that unless the fundamentals of our tariff policy are right, neither the exaltation nor the degradation of the most-favored-nation principle can make them so.

Most Favored Nation

Earlier this year the Manchester Chamber of Commerce published a manifesto demanding the relaxation of the most-favored-nation policy in our international trade relations; if we were not so fettered, they argued, we could take a vigorous part in forming a "low-tariff group" granting mutual preferences. Manchester, of course, as the headquarters of the cotton textile trade, has to face one outstanding competitor, Japan, and therefore has reasons of its own for wanting to be free of restrictions on "defensive" tariff warfare.

The Board of Trade, whom the Chamber of Commerce requested to set up a committee to inquire into the problem, is by tradition a stalwart upholder of most-favored-nation. Doubtless its generations of experience in international trade relations have taught it how two-edged is discrimination between country and country. Catch-as-catch-can rules do not suit the orderly minded, part of whose task it is to resist the pressure of sectional interests by an appeal to principles.

A Trade Club

The Board of Trade would not set up a committee, but it offered official assistance to an unofficial inquiry. This has been conducted by a committee appointed by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, which has just published its report. It acknowledges that the most - favored - nation clause—designed, as it is, to apply merely to customs tariffs and to administrative prohibitions and hindrances—has been rendered almost nugatory nowadays by the development of quotas, exchange control, and other forms of quantitative restrictions. It is about as useful as a politely printed signpost in a stampede. It is the boy standing on the burning deck. Nevertheless, the committee thinks the Government is right in "plugging away," trying to better the terms of our overseas trade by negotiating bilateral treaties based on most-favored-nation. But it agrees with the Manchester Chamber in censuring the Government for not adopting as a more distant objective a "club" of nations who could subscribe to fair principles of trade and a moderate level of tariffs—the most-favored-nation clause to apply only within this group. Right or wrong, feasible or not, this plan presupposes one thing: that our own tariff and trade policy is such as to authorize our own entry into the club. We certainly cannot assure ourselves that this is so without keen searchings of heart.

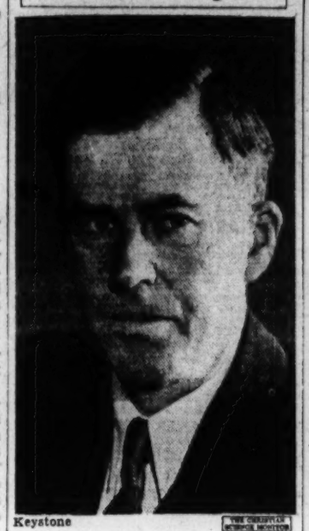
Statistics

The publication of the third volume of the 1930 census of production, covering the food, drink and tobacco trades, the chemical and allied trades, and the paper and printing trades, has provoked again the old complaints of dilatoriness and incompetence in government statistical departments. It is, of course, no answer to critics who lament that the 1930 census is still not completely published in 1934, to say that the previous (1924) census of production was not published till 1930.

A sinner does not become less a sinner by sinning less, but only by repenting, and the Board of Trade is apparently in no chastened mood. Its difficulties are many—not least the slowness and even obstructiveness of many firms in filling and filing their forms. Hence the charge of undue delay may not after all fairly lie against the officials. A more serious accusation, however, is levied at the same time, namely, that the coördination between different statistical departments in Whitehall is badly inadequate.

Thus the Ministry of Labor's inquiry into factory pay rolls, though concurrent with the census of production, is not equally comprehensive, largely because it is not backed by compulsory powers. Worse, classification by industries has been found to vary between the production census, the unemployment returns, and the personal census. If, as is whispered, the trouble is in interdepartmental jealousy, students of social science may well grind their teeth.

New Deal Protagonist



Keystone

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

'Volunteer Cotton' Presents Problem To AAA in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 29—"Volunteer cotton" the first to appear in forty or fifty years, has provided a new problem in production control in this state.

Farmers who agreed to reduce their acreage or let their land lie idle this year, are faced in some instances with a puzzle as to what to do with cotton which they did not plant but which is ready for harvest. Some have been advised that to gather this volunteer cotton and sell it would hardly be keeping faith with the Government, although they let the required number of acres go unplanted or sowed the restricted few.

Many farmers have never seen a crop of volunteer cotton before. It follows a very moderate winter, one so mild that the roots of the old crop spring up without cultivation. A few of the old timers recall a winter so mild and a season so favorable fifty years ago that volunteer cotton on vast numbers of acres grew higher than a person's head, and bore abundantly. This year's crop is not so high, averaging from ankle deep to knee high. If the scanty crop is picked it must not be sold, Government agents here have warned. But of course if the farmer likes he may pick it and restuff a mattress or pad a quilt.

Copper Producers Waive Allocations Until October 31

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Practically all members of the copper industry met yesterday and agreed to waive their allocations under the copper code on sales made from Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, it was announced by E. T. Stannard, president of the Kennecott Copper Corporation and president of the United States Copper Association, of which all the producers are members. During that time, Mr. Stannard explained, all current sales are to be allocated to secondary, custom and by-product copper.

The principle also was approved that "production of new copper should be kept up to the highest point possible in relation to consumption in order to provide for as much employment as possible, but that if future consumption falls below the book of 30,750 tons per month, steps be taken to reduce production, averaged over a reasonable period shall be kept in balance with consumption," Mr. Stannard said. He showed that actual consumption of new copper for the first eight months of the year averaged about 38,000 tons per month and estimated for September indicate just under 30,000 tons.

Washington Farmers Pay Back Borrowings Promptly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Eleven million dollars borrowed from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation by Washington farmers, fruit growers and livestock men is rapidly being repaid, Mr. F. A. Johnson, manager at Spokane, has announced. Up to the latter part of September, $10,125,000 had been returned.

"Created from RFC funds in 1932 when nearly all other borrowing channels for agriculture were shut off, the RACC helped thousands of farmers to survive the period of credit stringency. This benefited Washington banks through the refinancing of large numbers of livestock loans by the RACC," said Mr. Johnson.

"With the passing of the emergency period," he continued, "such direct governmental loans are now curtailed and the RACC is in process of liquidation."

Bank Asks Receivership For So. Carolina Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore, has filed a petition in federal court here seeking a receivership for the Northwestern Railroad of South Carolina, which it alleges has not paid the interest on a $360,000 bond issue for four years. They request that the line, which operates 66 miles of railroad in Clarendon, Sumter, Lee and Kershaw Counties, be sold. The bonds are held by the Atlantic Coast Line. Highways parallel the line and its equipment is said to be obsolete, making the road unprofitable and incapable of competing with motortruck lines.

Retail Sales Are Somewhat Lower In Current Week

Review Says Retarded by Heat and Rain—Good October Looked For

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—In the wholesale branch of business, September has been the best month since March, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly analysis of business conditions, which adds that further expansion is apparently assured during October. This is because of the "rising flow of orders from agricultural districts and the aid which governmental expenditures will provide in centers where industrial work may continue to lag."

"In weighing the possibilities of the changed status of agriculture and the new housing program upon the business outlook," the review says, "the opinion is held that developments in these two fields eventually may eclipse interest in the NRA. Farm rehabilitation and a forward movement in construction doubtless would prove more effective stimuli than any other factors which might be devised for a plan of general recovery.

Indifferent Second Quarter

"Regardless of what the balance of the year may hold in store for some industrial divisions, the passing of the third quarter has left few regrets, as preliminary earnings reports reveal smaller profits than for the second one, and in a few instances the figures of the comparative period of 1933 were not equaled."

The rising level of retail distributive totals during the last five weeks was checked somewhat this week by the rainy weather and summer temperatures in most parts of the country. The dollar volume of retail sals dropped 7 to 12 per cent when compared with the 1933 level. The widest gains were recorded for the Middle West, whereas business in the New England states did not regain its stride following the interruption by the textile strike.

Durable Goods Outlook

The review continues:

Plans for aggressive expansion still are lacking, however, as manufacturers are proceeding cautiously, because rising costs are making profitable operations difficult, despite the upward trend of sales. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to extend assistance, the capital goods industries thus far have been unable to emerge from the protracted spell of dullness. In addition, unemployment in this division continues to spread, with the total out of work now forming the largest number for any single trade group. The only ray of hope at present appears to be that provided by the studies being conducted by the Durable Goods Committee, in an endeavor to find a new approach that will be efficacious in accomplishing the quick revival of this long-harassed industry.

"With retail distribution widening and the replenishment of depleted inventories incumbent, the prospects are encouraging, however, for a more decisive upturn in industrial activity during the closing quarter than was witnessed a year ago."

Bond Flotations In Canada Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

OTTAWA, Sept. 29—New flotations of Canadian government and municipal bonds during the first nine months of 1934 totaled $267,165,317, compared with $297,498,599 during the same period in 1933 and $264,720,066 in 1932, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. The total for this year includes the refunding issue of $50,000,000 Dominion of Canada notes sold in New York during August, the only Canadian government or municipal financing undertaken in this country this year to date. Of the balance for 1934, $161,101,451 was sold in Canada and $56,063,866 in Great Britain.

For the month of September, new Canadian bond financing amounted to only $8,865,100, according to the compilation, against $14,920,427 in September of last year and $70,379,157 in the same month in 1932.

Riehle Elected Head Of Life Underwriters

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29 (AP)—Theodore M. Riehle, New York, was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its convention here. Des Moines, Iowa, was selected as the site of the 1935 meeting.

Other new officers include J. S. Callahan, St. Louis, secretary. The treasurer, Robert L. Jones, New York, was reëlected.

Mr. Riehle, who at 42 is associate manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York, was advanced from the association's vice-presidency. He is a graduate of New York University, an attorney and a C. L. U. (chartered life underwriter).

New members of the board of trustees include: Paul Clarke, Boston; J. S. Myrick, New York; H. J. Johnson, Pittsburgh; J. A. Witherspoon, Nashville; E. A. Owen, Detroit, and C. O. Fischer, St. Louis.

Sale of Mobile Gas Co. Approved by Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Public Service Commission has approved the sale and transfer of the Mobile Gas Company, now in receivership, to the Mobile Gas Service Corporation and approved the latter's financial reorganization plan.

The reorganization plan called for the issuance of $1,833,000 in first mortgage bonds and 5000 shares of no par value common stock. The order of approval ended more than a year of litigation over the reorganization plan.

New York Brokers Say They Consider Margin Rules Fair

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The regulations announced by the Federal Reserve Board setting up margin requirements ranging from 25 to 45 per cent are considered very mild and fair by brokers in the financial district here. They do not believe there is anything in the rules that is going to hurt the market or materially affect their business.

In the first place, it was said, most all of the accounts would be marginal under this rule so there would not have to be a lot of selling. Secondly, the Reserve Board made it very clear that the margin requirements are determined on the initial transaction and if the market should subsequently decline, the buyer would not have to pay additional margin to keep his account up.

In this latter connection it was added that the rule might have been made so that a buyer would have had to maintain a 45 per cent margin at all times. The present ruling, as interpreted here, will prevent a lot of public buying every time the stocks should drop a point or two. The market, therefore, will be considerably more flexible.

The feeling in Wall Street is that the federal administrators of exchange regulation will not do anything that will hurt the public if the market declines. It was held that the theory seems to be that if there should be a "bad crack" in the market, they would reduce margin requirements to reduce selling and if the market should rise precipitously, they would increase margins to prevent undue speculation. In other words, the ai mis to prevent violent swings in the market.

Industrial Pay Rolls In California Are Showing Good Gains

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29—Industrial pay rolls are showing sustained gains and the outlook for California agriculture is one of the best experienced in several years, according to the Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company of San Francisco.

Factory employment in California in August rose 19 per cent above July and 17.9 per cent above August of last year. Due to higher average earnings, the gain in total pay rolls is even greater than in employment. August totals being 25 per cent above July and 28.4 per cent above August of last year.

In contrast with many other sections of the United States, agricultural production prospects are generally for crops of normal size, with few important exceptions. Prices, particularly for fruits, show marked advances over last year.

While California cannot be said to have entirely escaped the drought, the condition is confined chiefly to the southern part of the State and its principal effect has been on livestock; some of the stock affected has been bought and slaughtered by the Government for relief purposes, but much of it has been moved to higher ranges or maintained in fair condition on supplementary feeds.

Atlas Corp. Offers Cash for Shares Of Investment Houses

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept., 29—Atlas Corporation has made an offer to the stockholders of American British & Continental Corporation to purchase its first preferred stock at a price of $19 a share and common stock at 90 cents a share, both prices payable in cash. Atlas Corporation already owns or controls a majority of both classes of the outstanding stock of American British & Continental Corporation.

Holders of common stock of American Investors, Inc., are receiving an offer from Atlas Corporation of $3 a share payable in cash. Atlas Corporation already owns or controls more than 75 per cent of the outstanding stock of American Investors, Inc.

The shareholders of Federated Capital Corporation are receiving an offer of $17 a share cash for the preferred stock and $1.50 for the common stock. Atlas Corporation already owns or controls more than 92 per cent of the outstanding preferred stock and more than 63 per cent of the outstanding common stock of the Federated Capital Corporation.

The shareholders of the Sterling Securities Corporation are receiving an offer of $5 a share for the $1.20 preference stock, $1.75 a share for class A common stock and 50 cents a share for class B common stock.

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Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
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Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 17
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

Decline in World Wheat Production Placed at 9.2 P. C.

Government Bureau Sees 290,000,000 Bushels Less Than in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—A decline in the 1934 wheat crop for the Northern Hemisphere outside Russia and China of about 290,000,000 bushels from the 1933 output was the prediction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which yesterday published an analysis of world wheat prospects. Its forecast of 2,856,539,000 bushels was a drop of 9.2 per cent from last year's actual production in the same area.

The bureau said that despite small yields in some of the important wheat-producing countries "supplies promise to be adequate for prospective utilization." It believed that stocks will have been reduced by the end of the season to a normal level, making for a basic improvement in the general wheat situation. It was expected that many European countries would have to import considerably more wheat this year than last, despite their endeavors to push production to a point satisfying national needs.

Europe's Needs Rise

It was estimated that European countries would require about 450,000,000 bushels during the 1934-1935 crop year as compared with 386,000,000 bushels during 1933-1934.

The combined wheat output of North American countries was put at about 781,000,000 bushels, or about 29,000,000 bushels under last year. European production, exclusive of European Russia, was estimated at about 1,460,000,000 bushels, or about 290,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

An increase of about 14,000,000 bushels in the current Asiatic wheat crop and of about 15,000,000 bushels in production in Africa appeared likely.

"The first official estimate of the area sown to wheat in Argentina for the 1933-34 harvest is 18,483,000 acres, which is 6 per cent below the 1933-34 final estimate," the bureau said. "Crop conditions are reported on the whole as good.

Australian Crop Smaller

"The area sown to wheat in Australia is estimated at 12,965,000 acres, which is 13 per cent below last year and is the smallest wheat area in Australia since 1927-28. The condition of the crop in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia is reported to be satisfactory, with condition poor in Victoria.

"The Russian crop is indicated to be considerably less than last year, but official reports from that country claim a total yield of cereals as large as in 1933 so that some wheat exports are altogether possible. Exports during 1933-34 amounted to about 34,000,000 bushels.

"No further major price swings for wheat seem likely until there is some material change in prospective supplies. Both United States and world market prices, which rose very sharply during July and early August, have reacted so that the price structure now appears on a sounder basis."

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Charles Francis Adams, President

Princeton Accepts Napoleon's Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 29—a large part of the library of Napoleon Bonaparte, illustrating the French Emperor's interest in horticulture, travel, geography and in the manners, life and geography of other lands, as well as in literature and history, has been presented to Princeton University, Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of the university, announced today.

The collection, which numbers more than 500 volumes, was given to the university by M. Andre de Coppet, New York banker and a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1915. Uniformly bound in red morocco and stamped in gold, the books will be placed on display in the library's treasure room.

Napoleon's interest in the United States, then an unimportant and little known country, is shown by several of the volumes, most of which are illustrated. The library was turned over to Marie Louise by the victorious allies after Waterloo. Trace of it was lost for nearly a century thereafter until it was discovered in Germany a few years ago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MAGNOLIA—the perfume of the old deep South, rich, elusive, delicate; 2-dram flaconette, 60c; ½ oz., $1.10 postpaid; price list of rare perfumes sent. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Corner lot 83x159 for sale; apt. hotel site; at small fraction of value; in Hollywood's choice residential section. OWNER, 1614 Second Avenue.

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Shops in Stockholm:
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Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

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PHOTO-STUDIO
Agnegatan 26 I.
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MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
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UNTERWÄSCHE
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The House for Carpets and Linoleum

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COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28 Rue du Carouge Tel. 42 040

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OFFICE SUPPLIES REPAIRS
O. BACHMANN
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H. HAESLER, *New Propr.*
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28/32 Rue de la Confédération
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"JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts

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Superior accommodation (full or partial)
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All Classes of Insurance
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P. O. Box 2787

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Drainer, and Gas Fitter
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183 Claim Street, corner Keise Street
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Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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are known the world over for their supremacy

Buy your next Goodrich Tyres from us. All stocks held Maker's full guarantee and are new and fresh Our prices are competitive with any in the UNION Railage paid to any Station in South Africa.

Brenners' Garage
89-91 RISSIK STREET

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The Pietermaritzburg
Co-Operative Society Ltd.
138 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction. Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
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One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
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We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

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Riverside Dairy
for
Purity and Promptness
H. A. Tomkins Phone 2379
ROSLYN ROAD BELMONT, GEELONG

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Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

JEWELLERY
• WATCHES •
SILVER PLATE
A. V. SCHOBER
Elisabeth House
340 Lt. Collins Street
Cent. 6449

Regency Cafe
Tel. F-6781 CLYDE WAY Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
132 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

TYPING
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Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

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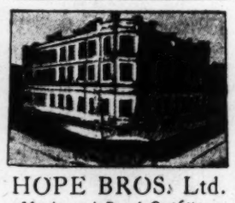
Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z
No Branch Shops



HOPE BROS. Ltd.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
25 PANAMA ST. 27 COURTENAY PLACE

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for
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QUALITY *VALUE*
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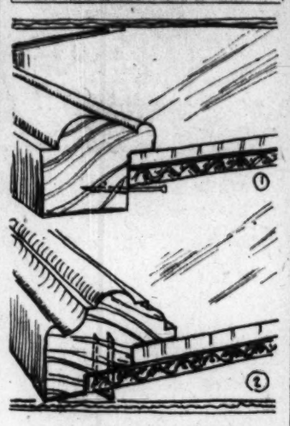
30 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware. Household Hardware Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods
"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Picture Frame Molding

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SKETCH NO. 1 shows the usual method of building picture frames, with the glass and cardboard backing held in a single groove by means of a small wire nail. In No. 2 we have United States Patent No. 1971923 granted to Robert Stern of Chicago. Here there are two grooves, one for the glass and another for the backing. This allows the latter to be held in place with staples which are driven directly and effectively straight into the molding.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ahasuerus — Preferably *A-haz-u-e'-rus* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in hat, first *u* as in unite, *e* long, second *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on second syllable).

Babel—*Bay'-bel* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Bigthana — Preferably *Big-thay'-na* (short *i*, first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

Conquer—The *n* is sounded as in *ink*.

***Corporeal, *mortality** — The first *o* in these words is now recognized and listed as circumflex, as in *orb*—the way most speakers pronounced it before being misled by dictionary markings of short *o*.

Cruel—Two syllables.

Ecclesiastes — The first *e*, unlike that in "*E*zekiel," "*E*phesians," "*e*vangel," etc., is short

Erring—Preferably *ur'-ing* (*u* as in *urn*).

***Experience, *material** — The former long *e* sound in the second syllable, so valiantly striven for by many, is now recognized as "modified-long"—a trace of short *i* being recognized as the influence of the following *r*.

Excision — *Ek-sish'-un* (*e* and *i* short, *u* clipped-short). From Latin *excisio*, "a cutting out."

Foreseeth—Three syllables.

Genesis—The second *e* is sounded as in *create*.

Hallowed—Two syllables.

Haman—*Hay'-man* (first *a* long, second *a* clipped-short).

Harbonah—*Har-bo'-na* (first *a* as in *arm*, *o* long, second *a* as in *sofa*).

***Heaven** — *Hev'-en* (first *e* short, second clipped-short).

Hypotheses — *Hi-poth'-e-seez* (long *i*, *o* short, *e* as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*); not *hih-pah'-thuh-thees*).

***Imaginary** — The sound of the second *a* is now recognized as short *e*.

Inculcate — The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

Iota—*I-o'-ta* (long *i* and *o*, *a* as in *sofa*). The smallest letter of the Greek alphabet.

Israel — Preferably *Iz'-ray-el* (*i* short, *a* as in *chaotic*, *e* short).

***Language** — *Lang'-gwij* (vowels marked short). However, we still like a breath of the quick-long *a* in the second syllable, especially for measured and dignified public reading.

Miasma—Preferably *mi-az'-ma* (*i* long, first *a* short, second as in *sofa*)

Mockery, moth—The *o* is short.

Mordecai—Preferably three syllables, *Mor'-de-ki* (*o* as in *orb*, *e* as in *create*, *i* long).

Peniel—Preferably *Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* as in *create*, *i* long, second *e* clipped-short).

***Peremptorily**—The dictionary at last gives first choice to stress on the second syllable, *per-emp'-to-rih-ly* (first *e* as in *maker*, second short, *o* as in *obey*, *i* short).

Persistently — Preferably *per-sis'-tent-ly* (first *e* as in *maker*, *i* short, second *e* clipped-short).

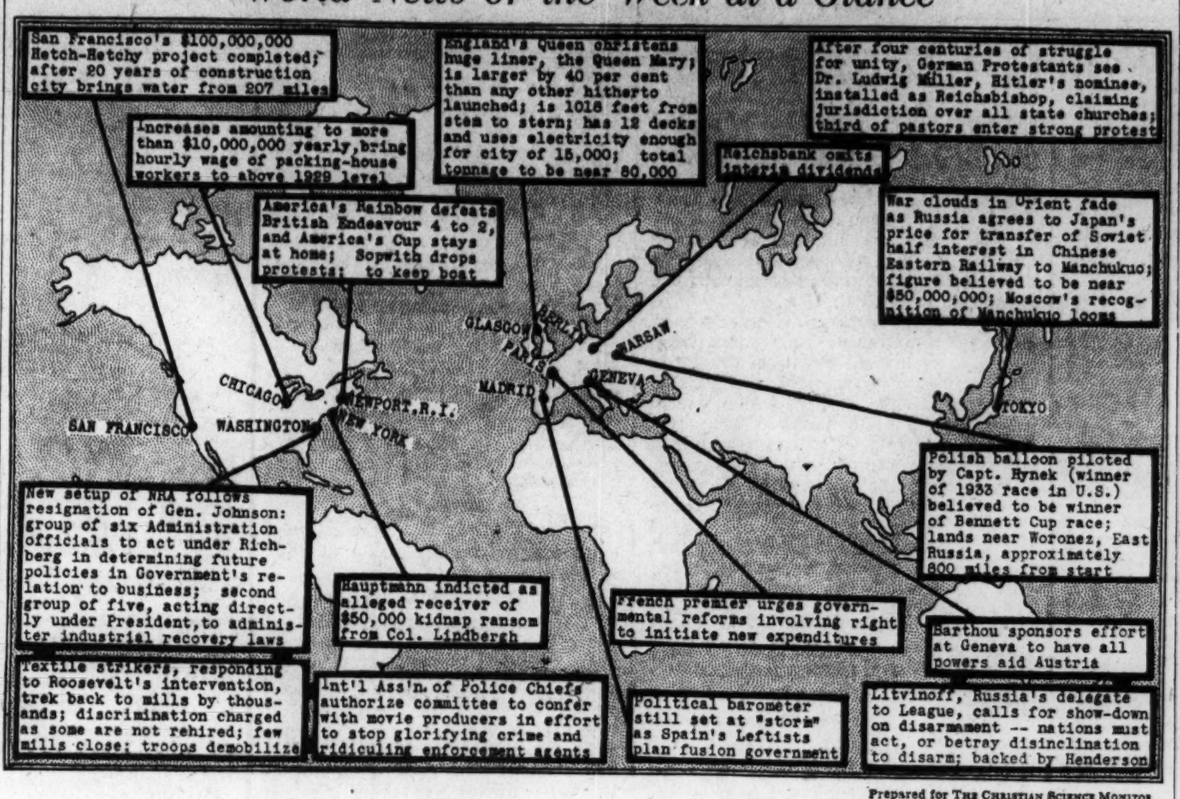
Shinar—The pronunciation of this word is still omitted from Webster's, but *Shi'-nar* (long *i*, two-dot *a* seems to be the required pronunciation.

Shushan — *Shoo'-shan* (*oo* as in *food*, *a* short).

Thence, withheld — The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

*Asterisks mark words which in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary are pronounced differently from "first choice" requirements indicated in the first edition. —Editor.

World News of the Week at a Glance


San Francisco's $100,000,000 Hetch-Hetchy project completed; after 20 years of construction city brings water from 207 miles
Increases amounting to more than $10,000,000 yearly, bring hourly wage of packing-house workers to above 1929 level
America's Rainbow defeats British Endeavour 4 to 2, and America's Cup stays at home; Sopwith drops protests; to keep boat
England's Queen christens huge liner, the Queen Mary; is larger by 40 per cent than any other hitherto launched; is 1018 feet from stem to stern; has 12 decks and uses electricity enough for city of 15,000; total tonnage to be near 80,000
After four centuries of struggle for unity, German Protestants see Dr. Ludwig Miller, Hitler's nominee, installed as Reichsbishop, claiming jurisdiction over all state churches; third of pastors enter strong protest
Reichsbank omits interim dividends
War clouds in Orient fade as Russia agrees to Japan's price for transfer of Soviet half interest in Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo; figure believed to be near $50,000,000; Moscow's recognition of Manchukuo looms
Polish balloon piloted by Capt. Rynek (winner of 1933 race in U.S.) believed to be winner of Bennett Cup race; lands near Woronez, East Russia, approximately 800 miles from start
New setup of NRA follows resignation of Gen. Johnson: group of six Administration officials to act under Richberg in determining future policies in Government's relation to business; second group of five, acting directly under President, to administer industrial recovery laws
Hauptmann indicted as alleged receiver of $50,000 kidnap ransom from Col. Lindbergh
French premier urges governmental reforms involving right to initiate new expenditures
Barthou sponsors effort at Geneva to have all powers aid Austria
Textile strikers, responding to Roosevelt's intervention, trek back to mills by thousands; discrimination charged as some are not rehired; few mills close; troops demobilize
Int'l Ass'n. of Police Chiefs authorize committee to confer with movie producers in effort to stop glorifying crime and ridiculing enforcement agents
Political barometer still set at "storm" as Spain's Leftists plan fusion government
Litvinoff, Russia's delegate to League, calls for show-down on disarmament -- nations must act, or betray disinclination to disarm; backed by Henderson
CHICAGO
NEWPORT, R.I.
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
GLASGOW
BERLIN
PARIS
MADRID
WARSAW
GENEVA
TOKYO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Sela-Hammahlekoth

DURING the period when David and his men were forced to flee continually before the jealous wrath of Saul, they sought refuge in the wilderness of Maon, which lay to the west of the Dead Sea, on the borders of the desolate tract known as Jeshimon. But Saul and his followers pursued them more relentlessly than ever (I Sam. 23:24); and on one occasion the opposing forces were separated only by a rocky hill or crag, and Saul's outposts had all but surrounded the son of Jesse and his men, when an urgent message was brought to Saul which necessitated his immediate retreat to repell an invasion of the Philistines on the western border of Judah.

As a memorial of David's deliverance from this seemingly desperate situation, the crag received the name of *Sela-hammahlekoth*, a Hebrew phrase which may be translated "the cliff (or crag) of escapes" (vs. 25-28).

Remember?

When pug dogs were fashionable? (Charlotte W., Chicago.)

When there was a small glass of toothpicks on the dinner table? (Sara A., Excelsior, Mo.)

When drug stores placed ornate jars of colored liquid in their front windows? (Mrs. Jessie E. M., Daytona Beach, Fla.)

When the lamplighter took his ladder and coal-oil can each morning and cleaned and filled the street lamps; and at evening he went the rounds and lighted them? (Mrs. Jennie M., Pomona, Calif.)

When every scrap of cloth or paper was saved throughout the year, kept in a bag, and exchanged for tinware when the tin peddler came in the spring? (Myrtie W., Gates Mills, Ohio.)

When we used to crack butternuts on the old anvil in the woodshed—and then the delicious cake that only Grandmother could make? (Mrs. Mae F. H., New Haven, Conn.)

When the farmer pastured his cows along the road side, with a big bell on one of them? (J. S. W., Piqua, Ohio.)

When men wore shirts with detachable cuffs? (Mrs. Helen C. W., Portland, Ore.)

When a breeze through the back room of the village store would carry out pungent odors of molasses, coal oil, sour pickles, salt pork and yellow-jacketed hams suspended from the ceiling? (Mrs. Mary M. S., Hingham, Mass.)

(The volume of contributions to this feature makes individual acknowledgments impossible; but selections from the lists will be made from time to time.—Ed.)

Quotation for Today

IF YOU would convince a man that he does wrong, do right. Men will believe what they see. Let them see.—THOREAU.

On the Alert

The Gates of the Moniter Camera Club Are Opened to Admit Miss Betty Gray, of Snohomish, Wash., Who Recorded This Pose of One of the Shiest of Creatures, the Deer.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Kid Finger

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

MY LITTLE Grandson's Nail came off. . . And his mother called me upon the Telephone, and said, I desire to slip the Finger of a Glove upon it that it may be protected, but he feareth that it will hurt him, and he saith, Nay, but let Grandpa do it.

And I said, Bring him hither.

And I took him upon my knee, and said, First we will clip a part of the old Nail away.

And he said, Nay, for it will hurt. And I said, Let us watch and see how far the pieces of Nail do fly.

And we watched, and it did not hurt.

But it was not easy to slip the Finger of the Kid Glove upon the Finger of the hand. . . . And his mother slipped it on by littles, while I sang unto him. And this is the song that I sang:

Oh, a little Kid Finger
On the Finger of the Kid,
Will protect the little Finger
And will keep the Finger hid;
It will help the little Finger—
Just the best was ever did;
Oh, the little Kid Finger
On the Finger of the Kid!

Now if it be objected that this is not Great Poetry, I answer that it falleth into the category of Occasional Verse, like Coronation Odes, and it is, as I judge, quite as good Poetry as Alfred Lord Tennyson wrote for the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and somewhat better suited to the occasion that produced it. For the little lad sang with me about the Little Kid Finger on the Finger of the Kid, and before he knew it, the Kid Finger was on tight.

And if anyone would know what Tune this poetry was sung to, it was the Classick melody of the Turkey in the Straw.

For that is Great Poetry which serveth poetickally in a great Need; and that is Great Musick which in the sphere of Musick functioneth greatly.

And if thou desirest to know my sentiments on the controversy of Art for Art's sake, thou mayest be able to infer it from these Few Remarks. For Musick and Art and all else is Good in proportion as it is good for Something. And I have very little use for goodness which is good for nothing.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Handicapped Children

IF YOU are an unemployed nurse, try, as did one young woman, organizing a group of handicapped children. This will require kindliness, patience, and an appreciation of the ability each child has.

One girl has a class of six children who are not able to attend day school. They thrive and progress under her special teaching methods. She drills them; and because they all seem to have some handicap, none feel shy in their efforts to do what they can. Marjorie S.

Things of Beauty

Readers are invited to share gratuitously in this department jottings of beautiful things seen, heard, or felt.

THE following are submitted by Miss Myra E., New York:

Northern lights over a field of snow.
Scarlet cactus blooming in the desert.
Mother's silver hair.

Miss Antoinette B., Chicago, offers:

The picture of a woman holding an infant, and this inscription: "God, make me wise to know how strong a stalk must grow that rears so fair a flower."

Miss B. Madeline W., New York:

Moonlight over rapids.
A flock of sheep near water,
A flowery archway.

Miss Helen S., Cambridge, Mass.:

The smile of freshly starched curtains.
The friendship of tidy bureau drawers,
The welcome of a shining kitchen floor.

William McI., Winnipeg:

The marks of a rake in a back yard.
The verse in Proverbs: "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

D. B. M., Omaha, Neb.:

"Dreams of mountains as in their sleep they brood on things eternal." (Inscription over door at El Tovar, Grand Canyon.)

Miss C. K., Boston:

Listening to an Esplanade concert and looking up to behold a full moon surrounded with fleecy white clouds.

Mrs. Florence M., Berkeley, Calif.:

A father and mother quail gently urging a covey of baby quail across a mountain road.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning's line: "Because God's gifts put man's best dreams to shame."
Fog, with the salt tang of the ocean, drifting down through the redwoods.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Happiest Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

THE four sisters were deeply devoted to one another. Three of them had been successful in business and lived comfortably; but the fourth and youngest had married, left home, and later returned to the home city with her husband and small daughter in somewhat straitened circumstances.

Eager to be of some help as Christmas time drew near, the sisters decided to find a comfortable home for the little family. Just four days before Christmas they found a small but modern cottage, which seemed to meet the need. They went joyously to work after business hours; selected furniture, drapes, and linens; and worked late into the night to get all in readiness.

On Christmas eve, one sister took the little family on a round of calls, while the other two sisters made a hurried visit to the apartment of the young couple and smuggled out pictures, lamps, child furniture, and other intimate things, which they transported to the new cottage and placed in advantageous positions to give the homelike touch that it needed. They then lighted the Christmas tree in the cozy living-room, and two small ones on the tiny front porch, giving the house an air of warmth and hospitality.

Finally, when the doorbell rang, the two sisters opened the door to admit a rather wearied group, who thought they were making just another "call." Lovingly they were led from room to room, from the little-girl room, pink and dainty, to a white kitchen, stocked bountifully with all the staple foods and necessaries; thence to a small basement filled with coal for the bright new furnace, and back again to the warm little living room, where the Christmas tree soon yielded useful and helpful gifts for all.

When the last gift was taken from the tree, there remained a large white envelope. In it the speechless young couple found receipts for the rent and telephone a month in advance, receipts for the furniture, the coal, and the groceries, and lastly the key to the house. The cottage was all theirs, ready for occupancy.

As the three sisters drove away to their own home, they took with them a warm picture of the trio in the little dorway, in whose eyes were traces of happy tears. Although they had been too busy to remember the preparations for their own Christmas, as had always been their custom, they felt sure that this was the very happiest Christmas they had ever planned.

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

The lady customer entered the store and headed straight for the proprietor.

"You sold me some rotten apples yesterday," she said, severely, "and I'm bringing them back to you."

"That's all right, lady," hastily apologized the merchant. "You needn't have taken the trouble to bring them back. Your word's just as good as the apples."

Professionals

A widower was to be married for the third time, and his bride had been married once before. The groom-elect wrote across the bottom of the invitation to a friend:

"Be sure to come. This is no amateur performance."—*Automobilist.*

The Wrong Slant

"My husband had a job designing modernistic furniture, but he has been let out."

"What happened?"

"Oh, he had the wrong slant on things."

Sophisticated

Mother: "Father, do you think Junior should have a c-r-e-a-m p-o-o-f tonight?"

Junior: "P-o-u-f, mother."

Today's Limerick

A boy was brought up on the ocean.
And thus got a very good nocean
Of how to steer boats,
Which plainly denoats
The reason for his rapid promocean.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Meet the 'Keeper of the Bones'*

By CARMACK

At a meeting today the Gloom Chasers voted to make the club dues twelve bones per year, payable monthly —
"Now," said Tiddlywinks, the Chief-Dog-in-charge, "we'll have to elect a Keeper of the Bones" —
Then the trouble began - Just about everybody wanted the job!
Well, it took a lot of voting but we finally elected ol' Peter, and oh, Boy - wasn't he pleased!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Confidence Begets Confidence

THE demand of the day is for confidence. Ever since 1929 it has been said that if confidence could only be regained prosperity would return. But confidence has to have a solid foundation; it could not rise until injustices, dishonesties and maladjustments had been removed. In the United States, especially, the public is convinced there was great need of purification and readjustment. But now that process has been going on for five years. Everyone would agree that there has been a great chastening both by private penitence and public punishment.

In fact there has been so much washing of dirty linen in public, so many senatorial investigations, so much emphasis on weak cogs in the economic machine, that an exaggerated distrust of individual business men and even of the whole economic system has crept into popular thought. Some destruction of confidence was necessary in the purging process. But today this tendency to consider all business either dishonest or unsound has gone much too far.

As a matter of common sense we must go on for the present with the business men and the economic system we have; we could not supplement them overnight. Many reforms have been made, the ground has been cleared for an advance. Morally—and of course economically—there is a far sounder basis for confidence than in the boom years.

Yet faith in the future seems lacking. All forms of business seem to be waiting for assurance; unwilling to go ahead. Many business men declare this is chiefly due to uncertainty about what the Government is going to do. They do not know what further experiments will alter their condition.

In Washington many officials have taken account of this feeling. For whatever it might be worth, in view of the nation-wide demand for release from price and production control by industries, Donald Richberg has just assured industry that there will be no hasty or drastic changes in NRA. Secretary Roper and his aids have taken pains to deprecate dangers of monetary fluctuation and to reiterate that the Administration recognizes the need for profits. But in other circles, and even in the White House, there seems to be a belief that pleas for assurance are partly political, based on jitters artificially induced, or that they are intended to drive Administration policy into a corner.

And in many sections of the country there is a popular resentment and distrust of "business men"—a class into which three-fourths of Americans really fall—that would almost welcome the destruction of great corporations and banks. This attitude is quite willing to see business upset or restricted until it stagnates, forgetting that such stagnation comes back upon the whole nation.

Isn't it time to recognize that outside of a "chiseling fringe" business men are honest? Isn't it time to realize that expecting men to act like "crooks" is not the best way to encourage integrity? Isn't it time for the American people and their Government to help business men find their confidence by showing confidence in them?

Radio—Voice of the People

DUSKY natives of the Gold Coast, squatting before powerful radios to learn the English language, is a prospect now that Sir Ofori Atta, the Omanhene of Akyem, has purchased a seven-tube set for an experiment with the advance pupils in his country. Young men who have learned the colloquial expressions that grow up in a land where languages merged hurriedly for business purposes and so became a polyglot tongue will study the best of spoken speech by air.

But it is not only in Africa that speech is becoming more uniform with the advent of radio. Just as the printed word, as set down by Caxton and his press, adopted one style of English and made it the tongue of literature, so speech in Yorkshire, for example, is destined for uniformity.

In the United States, it is well that philologists are taking down the last remnants of colloquial speech in all parts of the country, for soon the New England Yankee, the Southerner and the man from the West, will be using the same inflections in this day of nation-wide broadcasting chains. Radio, in less than half a century, seems destined to become the voice of the people. The problem now is to make that voice the best that English affords. Radio announcers, competing for "diction" prizes, have done a great service and it is now time for entertainers to take a similar step.

Why Zoos?

NEW YORK CITY will dispose of perhaps a third of the specimens in its zoos because they are old, decrepit or crippled by accidents suffered while in captivity. "Only perfect specimens should be exhibited," it is said in explanation.

The question is bound to arise: Are zoos necessary any longer, if they ever were, for educational purposes? Cannot books, still and motion pictures, and museums of natural history provide both children and adults sufficient knowledge about the appearance, habits and uses of animals? Must happy, beautiful, spirited wild creatures continue to be trapped in their habitats and sentenced to life imprisonment in cruel cages to satisfy the curiosity of "civilized" society? Is a poor, unhappy animal in confinement really an educational sight to a child? Does a boy or girl merely staring into a cage and munching a bag of peanuts the while learn anything of importance about the animal imprisoned therein?

And if such questions arise as to zoos, supposedly maintained for educational purposes, what shall be said of cruelty to animals merely to provide an attraction in a circus? The desperate lion which, escaping from a circus cage in Richmond, Virginia, recently, attacked two horses and terrorized crowds in the streets, was only fighting for life and freedom according to its instincts. Of course the hapless beast eventually was shot as it roared out its defiance and suffering. Would that its primitive protests might reach not only the ears but the hearts of captors and commercial exhibitors of this and other wild animals. Man's dominion over them never was intended to be exercised for such cruel and footless purposes.

All-America's World Rôle

IT IS to be hoped that recent occurrences in connection with the Senate munitions inquiry, disturbing the surface of Pan-American relations, will not undermine the new feeling of cordial confidence which has been built up in the last few years. The disclosures involving Latin-American government officials had quite a different effect in Latin America than did earlier data with respect to loans. The latter affected bankers, who are not symbols of national pride as are the presidents, cabinet members and army and naval officers whom recent letters and documents have named.

North Americans must not accept without careful consideration the generalizations of witnesses whose judgment may be questionable and some of whom have condemned themselves by their own words and actions. They must not heed the voices of those who speak banteringly of "comic opera" wars and refer lightly to their own qualms of conscience about trading on the suffering of other peoples. By the same token, Latin Americans should not be ruffled by such disclosures. They should see that Washington has done at least as much to condemn its own citizens as it has to point, rather incidentally, to private and public persons of other nations. Not all Americans, North and South, are in the munitions racket.

America is the only continent of sovereign peoples free from serious and divisive intrigues. There are lamentable family quarrels but the great body of peoples of English speech is on good terms with those who speak Spanish and Portuguese. Their cultures, products and natures are complementary in real and vital respects. All-America can serve as an effective governor on the world's machine by refusing to aid and abet its martial folly. This rôle is still reserved to it if it will not allow passing passions to destroy confidences recently built up. Nor is this a selfish ideal. Americans by saving themselves can help to save the world.

Dividends From the Sea

SANTA MONICA, Calif., recently dedicated a $690,000 harbor development to provide a sheltered anchorage for 400 small pleasure boats. Where waves once beat in upon an unprotected ocean roadstead, a 2000-foot-long sea wall stands. A million dollars more will be spent to enlarge the harbor and make it even safer for yachts.

Is Santa Monica, a city of about 40,000 population, foolish to throw all this money into the Pacific Ocean? Hard-headed business men in that west coast city say "No!" The city needs more residents of the substantial type who can afford not only yachts but also cars, fine homes and other costly goods and services. If nearly a million dollars dumped into the ocean puts fifty million dollars on the shore, then Santa Monica is repaid for its titan labor of making a harbor where nature had failed to put one. If enterprise counts for anything, Santa Monica will have its millionaires.

Now consider Boston Harbor, blest with many inlets, a sheltering fringe of islands and unsurpassed sailing conditions. The islands are all but stripped bare of the trees that once made them beautiful in colonial days and erosion has left them scarred. Boston Harbor yachtsmen liken their unkempt surroundings to two great danger spots in classic myths. Spectacle Island is their Scylla, while Moon Head, spewing forth sewage near by, is Charybdis. The city spends little to keep its yachtsmen contented. Through lack of anchorages and sufficient police patrol, boats are damaged and equipment stolen.

It is not too late to reclaim those unsightly parts of Greater Boston. There is buried beauty that could hold Boston's families closer to the heart of the city. The problem of attracting wealth is not so important as holding what is already in the city. Santa Monica's courage and foresight set a good example.

The Capitalists' Case

Book of the Day

JAMES P. WARBURG, articulate and able exponent of the capitalist philosophy, contends, in an "either-or" presentation of America's economic problems (IT'S UP TO US. New York: Knopf. $2), the nation must choose "freedom," in which case the New Deal will be largely scrapped, or it must select "security" through planned economy, which, he asserts, must end in Communism or Fascism if it is to be logical.

To make planning effective, complete regimentation must be achieved, he says; if the Government is to plan production, it must also plan what people shall buy. This means to Mr. Warburg that there must be increasing centralization of power in a bureaucratic government until a state of economic Fascism is reached.

* * *

Against the New Deal are amassed many indictments. Allegedly it has retarded recovery in the durable goods industry by prohibiting or restricting industrial expansion; it has checked the flow of new capital through its uncertain money policies; it has substituted for court action disciplinary control by small groups with wide discretionary powers; it has rendered impotent the legislative branch of the Government, and through its policy of limiting agricultural production it has invited a dangerous program of economic self-sufficiency.

In many respects Mr. Warburg is a liberal. While he in no wise admits any inherent defect in capitalism—he blames the World War for unbalancing the mechanism of the profit system—he proposes an intelligent program of reforms, which are good as far as they go.

The author believes the United States should speedily set about rebuilding its foreign markets by reducing those tariffs, the reduction of which would least harm "the nation as a whole." His proposals for coördination and mutual insurance in the banking world are authoritatively presented.

* * *

In regard to industry, Mr. Warburg is not so definite. He would introduce certain mild measures of social insurance, say unemployment compensation, and then he would have the Government repose in business once more full control over industry, while providing business leaders merely with charts of danger ahead.

Mr. Warburg leaves much unanswered. He assures us that industry, given its head and world markets to expand in, would flourish again as the green bay tree. But he does not tell how the discrepancy between production and purchasing power would be overcome, how business cycles would be averted, how wealth would be sanely distributed, or how "freedom" would carry over to the rank and file as well as to the employers.

RALPH M. BLAGDEN.

Too Busy to Hear?

Wanted: A Scottie

THE September sun lay quietly over the Kentish fields as our car rounded the bend of the road that brought us into view of Twelvetrees.

The advertisement had read:

Scotties: six charming puppies, three months old. For further particulars apply: Mrs. Chase, Plum Orchard, Twelvetrees.

After much consideration we had decided on a Scottie, although Ian, the youngest, had pleaded that as we were buying him in September, he should be a dog more in the spirit of autumn, an Irish setter perhaps, golden as a fallen leaf, with eyes like heather honey. But Ian is always too easily swept away by pictures which he conjures up in his mind's eye.

We pointed out to him that if we were lucky, by Christmas we should have a bit of snow and it would be most interesting to walk between the yews at the end of the garden, followed by a pert, black shadow, ears cocked, tail erect, each small pat leaving an imprint in the snow.

At last Ian and I were on our way to find him and bring him home.

Twelvetrees appeared to be nothing more than six or seven small cottages trying their best to turn the lane into something more dignified, but apparently with small success, for it dipped swiftly into a little wood and could be seen wandering quite irresponsibly over the hills in the distance.

On one of the cottage gates was written in green letters "Plum Orchard." We walked in and followed the path up to the open door, which showed a wide hall and glimpse of garden beyond. Ian glanced in, and seeing no one, rapped on the door. We stood listening for a small bark, when quite suddenly a tiny lady, scarcely to be seen beneath a large sun hat, stepped in from the garden and said: "You have come to see my little black Knights and Ladies of the Round Table?"

We were led past herbaceous borders, brilliant with the flowers of September, to the end of the lawn where under a protecting beech tree, sat six black puppies. They were in a child's pen, which had been set on the grass for them. On catching sight of us, six minute pointed tails began to wave and twelve paws battered at the door of the pen.

"I named them after the Knights and Ladies of the Round Table for they are such little noblemen," Mrs. Chase told us as she lifted them out onto the lawn.

"This one we named Merlin for he seemed an independent personage and the others are rather in awe of him."

Merlin indeed walked off, leaving the more light-headed members of the court to gambol alone.

* * *

I felt incapable of making a choice between such obviously perfect representatives of their kind and looked to Ian for help. It was quite plain that he was taken by Guinevere, who was capering about in a bed of yellow pansies. "She seems an amusing little creature," he said. "I rather like them full of fun, don't you?"

I could see that Ian had rather lost his heart to her and was now doing his best to prove we were her family.

"There is no use trying to make her want to come," I said. "It is quite obvious that she has her mind made up to a very different type of life. The morning trot in Kensington Gardens, a salmon for lunch and the afternoon snoozing by the fire. Quite unsuitable for a Scottie," I said looking at her severely.

"Is it true, Guinevere?" said Ian, and we could see that it was, by her complete lack of enthusiasm for us.

We set her down and saw her run precipitously to the other side of the garden, where she poured into Vivien's little pointed ears her narrow escape.

* * *

Ian turned to me. "You have a try, I don't seem to be a very good reader of dog nature."

"I have already decided, which one I belong to," I said, and pointed to Gareth who was sprawled beneath a crimson dahlia, worrying a small piece of wood. I called him softly and he looked up, then tumbled over to us, placed two small paws on my foot and began waving his tail furiously. As Ian picked him up he gave a little wriggle of joy and we both knew it was to be Gareth.

We carried him into the hall and I slipped a small, green collar over his neck, while Ian took care of the business. Money seemed too absurd an exchange for the faithfulness and affection that shone from our little dog's eyes.

"He may begin by being a little kitchen knave as the original Gareth did," said Ian. "But we shall surely soon be able to say with Launcelot: 'Blessed be thou, Sir Gareth, knight art thou to the king's best wish.'"

Our small Gareth snuggled down more closely between us as we drove away.

ROSAMOND ELLIS.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Sagebrush State Epic

By Frank L. Perrin

AFTER an absence of almost twenty years, following a pleasant experience in newspaper work in the picturesque State of Nevada, there come gratifying evidences that there are those of my former neighbors and friends who realize that I have a continuing interest in their affairs. Unless one has familiarized himself somewhat with Nevada history the inclination may be to disregard its earlier interesting aspects and to confuse its modern social, or unsocial activities with its fading background. With a population of approximately 80,000—no greater than that of scores of medium-sized Eastern and Midwestern cities, it maintains all the functions of a commonwealth, in its executive, judicial and legislative branches. It supports a state university, a modern penitentiary and prison farm, and supplies, in Congress, two United States Senators, though but one member of the House.

Speaking of this prison farm recalls quite vividly a visit paid to it on one occasion with the then warden, a former Governor. Our chauffeur, the warden confided to me as we sat in the rear seat of his car on the road from prison to farm, was a young man whose sentence had been commuted two hours before the time when he was to have been executed. His companion in crime had paid the penalty. This was interesting to me, naturally, but not particularly dramatic until the car was halted and my distinguished host asked to be excused while he went to direct some work being done a distance from the roadway. At the moment I could not understand just why it was that one who had so narrowly escaped the gallows or firing squad should so soon be graduated to the status of trusty, and be left to entertain a stranger who was not too familiar with the habits of those with that background.

But this brief reminiscent visit to the Sagebrush State is designed to recall events more important and more interesting than the foregoing. From Virginia City, a day or two ago, I received, through the generosity of a reader of the Monitor who says he has been a subscriber since 1908, a copy of a photograph made in October, 1879, on the occasion of the visit of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Mrs. Grant to the famous Comstock mine, the source of vast wealth reclaimed by the Mackays and Fairs and other early day investors. Grant, at the close of his second term as President in 1877, had gone on what was, in fact, a triumphal tour of the world. He was acclaimed in foreign countries, perhaps more spontaneously than at home. The charges of maladministration laid at the door of some of his trusted political advisers during his second term had never been satisfactorily answered. His party was still in power, but more than sectional bitterness had been aroused by the decision of the Electoral Commission in seating President Hayes and denying the claims of Samuel J. Tilden.

The photograph shows the party of visitors clad in rough woolen garments, the ladies wearing men's hats, and all carrying tallow dips in inclosed lanterns, standing at the mouth of the mine. Among others in the party besides General and Mrs. Grant and Ulysses S. Grant Jr. are Gov. J. R. Kinkead, the then chief executive of Nevada, and Col. J. H. Fair and Mrs. Fair.

Another Nevada friend informs me, from time to time, regarding interesting political trends in his State. Adopted into the Union in the troublous political era of the '60's, Nevada, down through the years, seems to have continued to be politically minded. In the old days, so-called, when the economic welfare of all concerned was the main objective, party lines were rather more imaginary than actual. By a friendly arrangement the most desirable perquisites were parceled out without discord and with unique regularity. But in recent years there has been more striving, and with it some undesired bitterness. The "easy bosses" of the old school were displaced, inevitably, by more ambitious and less generous party leaders. The latest of these, through strange misfortune, has voluntarily abdicated his high seat. His retainers have shared his political exile.

The New Deal followers seem to have found it easy to set up their tents in what was formerly neutral territory. Under the ægis of the peaceful revolution no truce is asked or granted. A few thousand, or many thousand votes, in Nevada or in Massachusetts, seem easily swung into whatever column, for the moment, most attracts the individuals voting.

But majorities, when they are influenced and inflated by passion or by prejudice, offer no assurance of continuing strength or stability. There will be evolved, unfailingly, in the West and in the East, and elsewhere, a sane and stable standard of unity, as well as of division, of political and economic sentiment and conviction.

The Wide Horizon

Radio, Commercial or Cultural Agency?

By Jerome Davis

Stark Professor of Philanthropy, Yale Divinity School.

[Second of Two Articles. The First Appeared Yesterday.]

IN ANSWER to protests about commercialized radio it may be said, "Yes, but the American people are getting what they want." This answer is open to serious doubt. A scientific study by Professor Clifford Kirkpatrick of the University of Minnesota showed a universal dislike of jazz. But even if the least intelligent of the people were satisfied, what of it? Should we not at least have proportional representation in radio programs? If a majority wish the air filled with jazz let them have it, but why not require that a part of the total desirable time shall be used by those who wish better educational material?

Furthermore, if we are going to base our radio programs on the majority demands of the American people, this involves a clear mandate to eliminate advertising announcements. It is not necessary to detail the exaggerated, even actually spurious, claims which are constantly being made in advertising, but rather to ask why should we permit constant advertising interruptions at all? It is conceded on all sides that the public does not want it. If a device could be invented which would automatically silence the radio for the exact time that advertising was on the air, it would be used by almost all listeners. It is unfortunate that the American mind, which is being bombarded on all sides by eye and ear stimuli of a commercial nature, should now have to permit even the home to be invaded by sales talk for automobiles, cough remedies, chewing gum, dental pastes, gasoline, breakfast foods, fur coats, cigars and cigarettes, and so on *ad infinitum*.

It seems clear to almost everyone who is not himself either directly or indirectly a beneficiary of the present commercialized radio that some radical change should be made in the present set-up.

* * *

While there may be wide divergence of opinion as to what system should be adopted in the United States, there are many indications that the English system has much to recommend it. To compare the United States program with that of England is hardly fair. To secure a really comparable geographic area, we should contrast the programs of Europe as a whole with those of the United States. But on a percentage basis the English radio appears to be vastly superior to our own. Sixty-two per cent of the national broadcasting in Great Britain is musical, and of this nearly 17 per cent is serious music; 22.8 per cent of the broadcasts are educational; 4.7 per cent religious; the children receive 5.2 per cent of good wholesome material. In the United States, according to the Federal Radio Commission's report in 1932, of the total hours used by 582 stations only 12½ per cent was used for educational programs.

It is sometimes charged that controversial issues are barred from British programs. That this is false is conclusively shown in the January issue of the Listener, published by the British Broadcasting Corporation. In 1933, for instance, controversial discussions took place covering Fascism, Communism, Imperialism, Russia, Karl Marx, as well as debates on the drink question, betting, blood sports, the press, and the British educational system.

If in the United States it is impossible to establish a system similar to that in Great Britain, in any case immediate steps should be taken to change the present set-up. Various alternatives are possible. It is conceivable that the Federal Government could set up a corporation using federal funds, which would compete with the private radio chains. It might be desirable for the Federal Government to set up a fund to duplicate money advanced by individual states so that each state might have a state-owned station with leased wires to every college in its territory.

* * *

Again, the Federal Government might tax the amount of time devoted to advertising on the radio. Each advertiser might be permitted to state the name of his company and use four additional words to mention his product without charge. Any additional advertising time could be charged for at a percentage of the total paid by the advertiser to the broadcasting company. The proceeds of this taxation would go to a National Educational Radio Commission appointed by the President, representing all parts of the country, who are nationally recognized for their ability and impartiality. The money should be used to pay for educational talent and for promotion of educational broadcasting. At the same time the private broadcasting companies should be required to set aside without charge at least 20 per cent of their time for such educational broadcasts.

It can be seen at once that this plan retains the present American system of broadcasting but that it modifies it in response to the desires of the people. In the first place, it would reduce advertising to a minimum—something which is devoutly desired by nearly every radio listener, yet it would still permit companies to sponsor programs and advertise their wares. In the second place, it would enormously increase the time available for educational broadcasts and would provide the money to insure that it was done well.

Will the Roosevelt Administration take action so that radio may become a genuine cultural force in the future as it has not been in the past?